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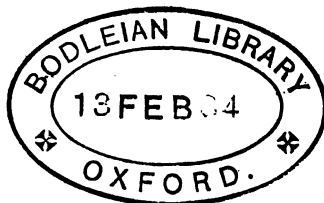
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PREFACE.

THE present work is intended as an intermediate *class-book* between the Author's "Introductory Geography" and his "Text-Book of Geography," already published. Upon examination it will be found, however, to be neither an expansion of the one nor an abridgment of the other, but an entirely new work, describing the different countries on the globe, and affording information—historical and statistical—compiled from the most reliable sources, and brought forward to the present time.

In printing, two sizes of type have been adopted. The Author designs that what is printed with the larger size shall be accurately committed to memory by the pupil, while that printed with the smaller shall be carefully and diligently studied, and form the subject of frequent class examination by the teacher.

Great care has been taken to locate almost every place mentioned, so that the work will be found specially suitable to those who make "Map Geography" a special branch of study; to others, this arrangement

will invest the subject with more interest than if a bare list of the towns, rivers, mountains, etc., in a country only had been given.

The Author feels grateful for the favourable criticisms bestowed by many teachers on his other works on the same subject, and for the extensive manner in which they have been introduced into schools, and hopes the present publication will be found equally to commend itself, and answer the purpose for which it has been prepared.

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PROGRESSIVE GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY describes the earth on which we live.

The earth is one of a number of bodies which are always moving round the sun.

Bodies in constant motion round the sun are called *planets*. *Planet* means *wanderer*.

Geography is divided into three branches.

The first branch informs us of the form, size, motions, and artificial divisions of the earth. This is called *Mathematical* Geography.

The second branch informs us of the *natural* divisions of the earth, and of the climate, soil, and natural products of its various parts. This is called *Physical* Geography.

The third branch treats of the earth as divided into countries or states; of the government of these, and of the pursuits in which their inhabitants are engaged. This is called *Political* Geography.

Or otherwise—the first branch treats of the earth as a *heavenly body*; the second describes its surface as *made by God*; the third regards it as the *abode of man*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ILLUSTRATIONS. I.—The earth is <i>round</i> ,
The earth <i>moves</i> round the sun,
The earth is divided into <i>five zones</i> , | } are facts taught
by <i>Mathematical</i> Geography. |
| II.—Snowdon is a high <i>mountain</i> ,
The <i>kangaroo</i> is found in Australia,
Coal is abundantly worked in Belgium, | } are facts taught
by <i>Physical</i> Geography. |
| III.—Great Britain is a <i>kingdom</i> ,
The <i>government</i> of Russia is <i>despotic</i> ,
Brussels has large <i>lace manufactures</i> , | } are facts taught
by <i>Political</i> Geography. |

BRANCH I.—MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

MATHEMATICAL Geography treats of the form, size, and motions of the earth, and of its artificial divisions.

The Form, Size, and Motions of the Earth.

The form of the earth is round.

Convincing proofs that the earth is round are—1st, *As a vessel at sea approaches, the topmast comes into view before the hull.* This would not happen if the earth were flat, for the body of the vessel, being the larger part, would naturally be



seen before the mast, which is the smaller. 2d, *The shadow of the earth, as seen on the disc of the moon, during an eclipse of that body, is always round.* Only a round body can cast a round shadow. 3d, *Ships are constantly sailing round it.* By steering always in the same direction, voyagers return in due time to the place whence they set sail. If the earth were a plain the farther they sailed the farther they would go away.

The circumference of the earth is nearly 25,000 miles.

The circumference means the measure *round* the earth. A railway train, moving night and day at 83 miles an hour, would take more than a month of 31 days to make a journey round the earth.

The diameter of the earth is nearly 8000 miles.

The diameter is the measure *through* the centre. The diameter from east to west is 26 miles longer than that from north to south; therefore the earth is not *perfectly* round, but is somewhat of the shape of an orange, though not so much flattened at the poles.

The earth has two motions. It moves round on its own axis and it moves round the sun.

While the earth is moving round the sun it is also constantly turning like a wheel on its axle. The line on which it appears to turn is called its *axis*.

The ends of the earth's axis are called respectively the *North* and the *South Pole*.

The earth turns once round on its axis in 24 hours.

The rotation of the earth on its axis produces day and night. This is called the *Diurnal* or *daily* motion of the earth.

The earth turns from *west* to *east*, hence the sun, moon, and stars appear to move round us daily from *east* to *west*.

The earth moves round the sun in about $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, or at the rate of about 1140 miles per minute.

The motion of the earth round the sun causes the seasons and the difference in the length of the days and nights. This is called the earth's *Annual* or *yearly* motion.

Artificial Divisions of the Earth.

To mark the artificial divisions of the earth, and to determine the position of places on its surface, a number of circles are supposed to be drawn upon it.

The circle drawn round the widest part of the earth is called the *Equator*.

The equator divides the globe into two equal parts, called the *Northern* and *Southern Hemispheres*.

Distances *north* or *south* are reckoned from the equator.

The distance of a place north or south from the equator is called its *latitude*.

A place north of the equator is in *north* latitude; a place south of it is in *south* latitude. Places on the equator have no latitude. *Examples*:—Europe is in *north* latitude; Australia is in *south* latitude.

Circles drawn parallel to the equator are called *Parallels of Latitude*.

Lines are said to be parallel when they are everywhere equally distant from each other.

The most remarkable parallels are the *Tropic of Cancer*, the *Tropic of Capricorn*, the *Arctic Circle*, and the *Antarctic Circle*.

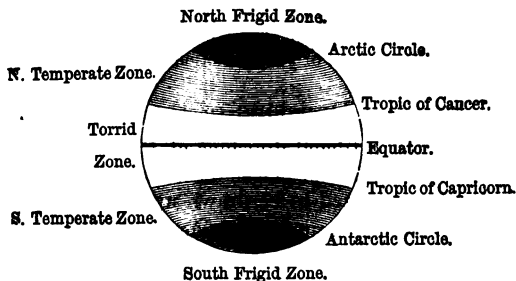
The *Tropic of Cancer* is about $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the equator. The *Tropic of Capricorn* is about $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south from it.

The *Arctic Circle* is about $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the North Pole, and the *Antarctic Circle* about $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the South Pole.

These circles divide the globe into five *belts* or *zones*—one *Torrid*, two *Temperate*, and two *Frigid*.

The *Torrid Zone* is between the Tropics.

There the heat is *excessive*, and hence the zone is called *Torrid*. *Torrid* means *scorching*.



The *North Temperate Zone* is between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle. The *South Temperate Zone* is between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

In these zones the heat is *moderate*; they have neither the intense heat of the Torrid Zone nor the extreme cold of the Frigid. *Temperate* means *neither very cold nor very hot*.

The *North Frigid Zone* extends from the Arctic Circle to the North Pole; the *South Frigid Zone*, from the Antarctic Circle to the South Pole.

The Frigid Zones are so called because of their being intensely *cold*. *Frigid* means *cold*. There the sun does not rise above the horizon for weeks in succession.

Lines drawn from pole to pole through the equator are called *Meridians*.

Distances *east* or *west* are reckoned from a given meridian, which is called the *first meridian*.

In English Geography the first meridian is that which passes through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

The distance of a place east or west from the first meridian is called its *longitude*.

A place east of Greenwich is in *east* longitude; a place west of it, in *west* longitude. *Examples*:—Holland is in *east* longitude; Ireland in *west* longitude.

A representation of the earth, or of any particular part of it, is called a *Map*.

The top of a map is *north*; the bottom, *south*; the right hand side, *east*; and the left hand side, *west*. In a map of the world, the longitude is marked on the equator, and the latitude on the circles which surround the two hemispheres. In maps of particular countries, the longitude is marked at the top and the bottom, and the latitude on the sides.

BRANCH II.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL Geography treats of the *natural* divisions of the earth, and of the climate, soil, and natural products of its various parts.

The surface of the earth consists of *Land* and *Water*.

The land and water are very unequally divided. Not one-third of the whole is land; more than two-thirds are water.

Natural Divisions of the Earth.

LAND.—The Land is naturally divided into *Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Capes, Isthmuses, Coasts, and Mountains*.

A *Continent* is the largest division of land.

There are only two continents, distinguished as the *Eastern* and the *Western*.

The *Eastern Continent* includes Europe, Asia, and Africa. The *Western* includes North and South America.

These continents are also called the *Old* and the *New* Continent, with reference to the time when they were discovered. The Eastern is the *Old* Continent, the Western is the *New* Continent.

An *Island* is land surrounded by water.

Many islands near each other are called a *group*.

A *Peninsula* is land almost surrounded by water.

Peninsula means *almost an island*.

A *Cape* is a portion of land stretching out into the sea.

Land stretching out into the sea is also called a *point*, *head*, *naze*, *ness*, etc. When the land is high, it is called a *promontory*. *Promontory* means a *mountain forward*.

An *Isthmus* is a narrow neck of land uniting two larger portions.

Isthmus means a *neck*. An isthmus joins two portions of land as the neck joins the head to the body.

A *Coast* is that part of a country which borders on the sea.

A *Mountain* is land rising above the surrounding country.

Land not greatly elevated is called a *hill*.

Several mountains running in the same direction are termed a *chain* or *range*. Several ranges connected together are called a *system*.

A mountain which sends out fire, smoke, or lava, is called a *volcano*.

A tract of land without mountains is called a *plain*.

WATER.—The Water is divided into *Oceans*, *Seas*, *Gulfs*, *Bays*, *Straits*, *Lakes*, and *Rivers*.

An *Ocean* is the largest division of water.

A *Sea* is part of an ocean called by a particular name; as, the *Red Sea*.

A *Gulf* is water running far into the land.

A *Bay* is water running into the land with a wider opening than a gulf.

A *Strait* is a narrow passage of water joining two larger portions together.

A longer and wider passage is a *channel*. A strait so shallow that its depth is easily ascertained is called a *sound*.

A *Lake* is water surrounded by land.

A lake formed by the overflowing of the sea is called a *lagoon*.

Loch in Scotland, and *lough* in Ireland, are applied indifferently to an inland lake or to an arm of the sea.

A *River* is a stream of fresh water which flows into a sea or some other portion of water.

A river that flows into another river is called a *tributary*. The place where two rivers unite is called the *confluence*.

The region drained by a river and its tributaries is called the *basin of the river*.

The widening of a river into an arm of the sea is called a *firth* or *estuary*.

Climate, Soil, and Natural Productions.

The *Climate* of a country denotes the general character of its weather. It also refers to the heat and moisture that prevail, and their consequent effect upon man, vegetation, etc.

The principal causes that determine the climate of a country are *latitude*, *elevation*, *proximity to the sea*, the *nature of the soil*, and the *prevalent winds*.

By *Soil* is meant that part of the earth's surface that is available for cultivation.

In some parts the soil is rich and fertile, and abundant crops are produced; in other parts it is light, sandy, and unproductive.

The *Natural Productions* include the animals, vegetables, and minerals found in the different regions of the earth.

Animals, vegetables, and minerals are all found widely diffused, but those of one region are often very different from those of another.

The chief causes that regulate the distribution of animals and plants are *latitude* and *elevation above the level of the sea*.

In the *Tropical* regions, where there is an abundance of light, heat, and moisture, animals are found of the largest size, and of great strength and ferocity. Vegetation is there most luxuriant, and it gradually decreases as we approach the poles.

In the *Temperate* regions animals are smaller in size, but are characterized by general utility to man. There timber and fruit trees are numerous, and food plants of all kinds are abundantly grown.

In the *Polar* regions there are few large animals, but small fur-bearing animals, ducks, and other aquatic birds, are very numerous. Vegetation there consists of mosses, lichens, and a few shrubs.

Minerals have no regular distribution.

In some countries they are rich and precious; in others those that contribute to the comforts of man more abound.

Races of Man.

Three great and four minor varieties exist.

The three *great* varieties are:—The *Caucasian* or White race, the *Mongolian* or Yellow race, and the *Ethiopian* or Black race.

These races differ from each other, not only in colour, but also in form, features, language, and habits.

The *Caucasian* race occupy Europe, south-western Asia, the north of Africa, and a great part of America.

The *Mongolian* race occupy the parts of Asia not occupied by Caucasians, and certain isolated localities in the north and centre of Europe.

The *Ethiopian* race occupy the central and southern portions of Africa, the eastern parts of Australia, and several of the Indian and Polynesian Islands.

The four *minor* varieties are:—The *Malays*, the *American Indians*, the *Papuans* or *Oceanic Negroes*, and the *Maories*.

The *Malays* occupy Malaysia and the islands of the Pacific Ocean; *American Indians* are the descendants of the original inhabitants of North and South America; the *Papuans* are found in Australia and adjacent islands; and the *Maories* in New Zealand.

BRANCH III.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

POLITICAL Geography treats of the earth as divided into countries or states; of the government of these, and of the pursuits in which their inhabitants are engaged.

Political Divisions of the Earth.

The earth is *politically* divided into *Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, Principalities, Duchies*, and other smaller states.

An *Empire* consists of several states under one ruler, who is styled an *Emperor*.

A *Kingdom* is a country governed by a *King* or *Queen*.

A *Republic* is a country governed by a ruler elected by the people.

A *Principality* is a territory ruled by a *Prince*.

A *Duchy* is a small state governed by a *Duke*.

Forms of Government and Forms of Religion.

In Empires and Kingdoms the form of government is called a *Monarchy*.

A monarchy is either *absolute* or *limited*.

A monarchy is *absolute* when the ruler is directed by no will but his own; when he is controlled by the people, it is a *limited* monarchy.

In Republics, as the government is vested in the people, it is styled a *Democracy*.

Democracy, from two Greek words, means *the rule of the people*.

The principal forms of religion are the *Christian*, the *Jewish*, the *Mahometan*, and the *Pagan*.

Christians acknowledge the one true God, and believe in Christ as the Saviour of mankind.

Christians are divided into *Protestants, Roman Catholics*, and *Adherents of the Greek Church*. One half is Roman Catholic, the other half is divided in about equal proportions between the Greek and Reformed Churches.

Jews acknowledge the one true God, but reject Christ as the Saviour.

Mahometans acknowledge the one true God, but believe also in Mahomet, who in A.D. 622 appeared in Arabia professing to be a prophet sent from God.

Pagans are ignorant of the true God, and worship idols, the sun, beasts, birds, and other objects.

Estimating the population of the world at 1800 millions 335 millions are Christians, 5 millions are Jews, 160 millions are Mahometans, the rest are Pagans and Idolaters.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE EARTH.

LAND.—The land on the surface of the earth is divided into six parts:—*Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and Oceania.*

Except Oceania, these divisions consist of great masses of land called *Continents*. *Continent* means *held together*. The continents are so called because the land is *held together*, or is nowhere separated by water.

Europe is N. of the Mediterranean; *Asia* is E. of Europe; *Africa* is S. of the Mediterranean; *North America* is W. of Europe; *South America* is S.E. of North America; *Oceania* consists of the various islands of the vast Pacific.

The areas of the different divisions in square miles are:—Europe about 4 million; Asia, 17½ million; Africa, 12 million; North America, 8 million; South America, 6½ million; and Oceania, 1½ million.

WATER.—The water is divided into five oceans:—The *Atlantic*, the *Pacific*, the *Indian*, the *Arctic*, and the *Antarctic*.

As the water on the earth's surface is nowhere entirely separated, there is, properly speaking, only *one* ocean, but this great expanse is broken up by the intervening continents into five great areas, which are termed oceans, as above.

The *Atlantic* separates Europe and Africa from America; the *Pacific* separates Asia from America; the *Indian* lies to the S. of Asia; the *Arctic* lies round the North Pole; and the *Antarctic* lies round the South Pole.

The estimated areas of the oceans are:—The Atlantic, 25 million; the Pacific, 70 million; the Indian, 20 million; the Arctic, 5 million; and the Antarctic, 25 million square miles.

EUROPE.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Europe occupies an area of nearly four million square miles* in the north-western part of the Eastern Continent.

Europe is the smallest of the great divisions of the globe, but in proportion to its size it is the most populous, and is far in advance of the others as regards civilisation, industry, arts, and commerce. From Cape St Vincent in Portugal to the mouth of the river Kara on the Arctic Ocean, the length is 3490 miles; from Cape Nord Kyn in Norway to Cape Matapan in Greece, the breadth is 2400 miles.

NAME.—Europe is supposed to mean the *west land*.

The origin of the name is very uncertain, but it is thought to be derived from the Shemitic word "*ereb*," signifying *place of sunset*, and hence *the west*. The name was first given by the Phenicians to a small district *west* of the Hellespont, and afterwards it extended to the whole continent.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Arctic Ocean; *† W.*, the Atlantic Ocean; *S.*, the Mediterranean Sea; *E.*, the Caspian Sea, the river Ural, the Ural Mountains, and the river Kara.

NATURAL FEATURES.—About two-thirds of the surface consist of an immense low-lying *plain*, which occupies the centre and the north-east. Other parts are *mountainous*, *hilly*, or *undulating*.

Europe is distinguished for the number of inland seas and gulfs by which it is intersected. Except in the east of Russia, no part is more than 400 miles distant from the sea. The coast-line measures nearly 20,000 miles.

* A square mile is a space which measures a mile each way; thus: The size of countries is generally expressed in square miles.

† It is most desirable that every place mentioned should be found out by the pupil on the map.



COUNTRIES.—Europe is divided into 22 countries :*—

<i>In the N.-West.</i>	<i>In the Centre.</i>	<i>In the South.</i>	<i>In the East.</i>
England.	Hol'land.	Por'tugal.	Rus'sia.
Scotland.	Bel'gium.	Spain.	
Ire'land.	Ger'many.	It'aly.	
Nor'way.	Prus'sia.	Turkey.	
Swe'den.	Austria-Hun'-	Rouma'nia.	
Den'mark.	gary.	Ser'via.	
	Swit'zerland.	Montene'gro.	
	France.	Greece.	

CAVES.—*North Cape*, on a small island N. of Norway; *Nord Kyn*, the extreme N. of Norway; *Naze*, S. of Norway; *Skaw*, N. of Denmark; *Dun'cansbay Head* and *Cape Wrath*, N. of Scotland; *Cape Clear*, S. of Ireland; *Land's End*, S.W. of England; *Cape La Hague*, N.W. of France; *Cape Or'tegal* and *Cape Finisterre'*, N.W. of Spain; *Cape Spartiven'to* and *Cape Leu'ca*, S. of Italy; *Cape Matapan'*, S. of Greece.

PENINSULAS.—*Scandina'via*, comprehending Norway, Sweden, and Lapland; *Jut'land*, in Denmark; *Coten'tin* and *Brit'tany*, in France; the *Spanish* or *Ibe'rian Peninsula*, embracing Spain and Portugal; *Italy*; the *More'a*, in Greece; the *Crime'a*, in the S. of Russia.

In consequence of the number of peninsulas, the inhabitants of Europe enjoy great advantages for maritime traffic and commerce. Spain and Portugal are called by way of eminence *the Peninsula*.

ISLANDS.—In the Arctic Ocean—*Nova Zem'bla*, *Francis Joseph Land*, and *Spitzber'gen*. In the Atlantic Ocean—*Ice'land*, the *Fa'roe Islands*, *Great Britain*, *Ire'land*, the *Azores'*. In the Baltic—*Zea'land*, *Fu'nen*, *Born'holm*, *Oe'land*, *Goth'land*, *Oe'sel*, *Da'go*, *A'land*. In the Mediterranean—the *Bal-e-ar'ic Islands*, *Cor'sica*, *Sar-din'ia*, *El'ba*, *Si'cily*, *Mal'ta*, the *Io'nian Islands*, *Can'dia*, and the *Cyc'lades*.

Nova Zembla, *Francis Joseph Land*, and *Spitzbergen* consist each of several islands, but in consequence of their high latitude they are almost, if not altogether, uninhabited. *Iceland* has a very

* The division into countries belongs to the *Political Geography* of Europe, but is given here to enable the pupil more easily to locate the mountains, capes, rivers, etc.

dreary interior covered with snow mountains, called *fokkels*. It is noted for its volcanoes, about 30 in number, and for its boiling springs, called *geysers*. The *Azores*, about 800 miles west of Portugal, enjoy a particularly mild climate, and produce fruits and vegetables in great perfection. Of the islands in the Baltic, *Zealand*, *Funen*, and *Bornholm* belong to Denmark; *Oeland* and *Gothland* to Sweden; *Oesel*, *Dago*, and *Aland* to Russia. They are all low and flat, except *Bornholm*, which is mountainous. The *Balearic Islands* consist of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Iviza*, and several smaller islands. They are mountainous, but vines, olives, and other fruits are successfully cultivated. *Corsica*, *Sardinia*, and *Elba* are all elevated, and noted for their minerals. *Sicily* yields an abundance of grain. *Malta* contains numerous grottoes. The *Ionian Islands* are seven in number, all mountainous, and covered with heath. The *Cyclades* is the name given to the islands in the Archipelago which are grouped together. The other islands are called the *Sporades*.

ISTHMUSES.—The *Isthmus of Corinth* unites the *Morea* to the mainland of Greece; the *Isthmus of Per'ekop* connects the *Crimea* with the mainland of Russia.

MOUNTAINS.—The mountains of Europe may be arranged into nine systems—The *Alps*, on the borders of Italy, France, Switzerland, and Germany; the *Carpathian Mountains*, in Austria; the *Hercynian Mountains*, in Germany; the *Balkan Mountains*, in Turkey; the *Mountains of France*; the *Mountains of the Spanish Peninsula*; the *Scandinavian Mountains*; the *U'ral Mountains*, between Europe and Asia; the *Caucasus Mountains*, between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

The *Alps* form the greatest mountain-system in Europe. They extend nearly 700 miles, with a width of from 20 to 40. The highest of the range, and, if we except Mount *Elburz* in the *Caucasus Mountains*, the highest point in Europe, is *Mont Blanc*, 15,760 feet, or nearly 3 miles, high. Connected with the *Alps* are the *Apennines*, which run through Italy. *Monte Corno*, the highest, is 10,206 feet, but their general elevation does not exceed 4000 feet.

The *Carpathian Mountains* extend upwards of 800 miles in the form of a crescent, enclosing the entire west plain of Hungary. They are rugged, and are richer in metals than any other mountain-system in Europe. The principal of the *Hercynian Mountains* are the *Erzgebirge* and the *Riesengebirge*, the former of which is very rich in metallic ores. Connected

with the **Balkan range** is **Mount Pindus**, which runs southward into Greece. The **Mountains of France** include the **Cevennes**, **Cote d'Or**, **Jura**, and the **Auvergne Mountains**.

There are various ranges in the Spanish Peninsula, but the most important are the **Pyrenees**, between France and Spain, and the **Sierra Nevada**, along the south coast. The **Scandinavian Mountains** include the **Dovrefield**, in Norway, and the **Kiolen**, between Norway and Sweden. They are rich in gold, silver, copper, and iron. The **Caucasus Mountains** resemble the Alps, but are without lakes.

VOLCANOES.—*Hec'la*, in Iceland; *Vesu'vius*, in Italy; *Et'na*, in Sicily; *Strombo'li*, on an island north of Sicily.

SEAS.—*White Sea*, N. of Russia; *Baltic Sea*, between Sweden and Germany, Prussia and Russia; *North Sea* or *German Ocean*, between Great Britain and the Continent; *Irish Sea* and *St George's Channel*, between Great Britain and Ireland; *English Channel*, between England and France; *Mediterranean Sea*, between Europe and Africa; *Adriatic Sea* or *Gulf of Ven'ice*, between Italy and Turkey; *Archipel'ago*, between Greece and Asia; *Sea of Mar'mora*, between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia; *Black Sea* and the *Sea of Az'ov*, S. of Russia.

The **White Sea** is frozen during the winter months, and is so called from its appearance at that time. The **Baltic** is also frozen for several months during winter. It is very shallow, and, in consequence of the great quantity of fresh water it receives, is much less salt than the ocean. The **Mediterranean** is the largest inland sea in the world. Its area is equal to ten times the size of Britain. The **Archipelago** is studded with islands, hence the name *archipelago* is applied to any sea in which there are many islands. The **Black Sea** is subject to severe storms, from the dire effects of which some believe it gets its name.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Gulf of Both'nia* in the N., and *Gulf of Fin'land* in the E. of the Baltic; *Bay of Bis'cay*, W. of France; *Gulf of Lions*, S. of France; *Gulf of Gen'oa*, N.W., and *Gulf of Tar'anto*, S.E. of Italy.

STRAITS.—*Skag'er Rack*, between Norway and Denmark; *Cat'tegat*, between Sweden and Denmark; the *Sound*, *Great Belt*, and *Little Belt*, between the Cattegat

and the Baltic; *Strait of Do'ver*, between England and France; *Strait of Gíbral'tar* unites the Atlantic and the Mediterranean; *Strait of Bonifacio*,¹ between Corsica and Sardinia; *Strait of Messina*,² between Italy and Sicily; *Strait of the Dardanelles*, between the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora; *Strait of Constantino'ple*, between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; *Strait of Caf'fa* or *Yen-ik'al-e*, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

The **Strait of Gibraltar**, 17 miles across at its narrowest part, is the only entrance to the Mediterranean. Owing to a strong current that is constantly running in from the Atlantic, the passage of the strait westward is very precarious, and only practicable when a brisk gale is blowing from the Levant. The **Strait of the Dardanelles** was anciently called the **Hellespont**. The **Strait of Constantinople** is also called the **Bosporus**.

RIVERS.—The rivers of Europe may be arranged under three heads—1. *The rivers of the Great Russian Plain*; 2. *The rivers of the Alpine System*; and, 3. *The rivers of the Peninsulas and Islands*.

Rivers of the Great Russian Plain.—Flowing south—The *Vol'ga*, *Don*, *Dnie'per*,³ *Dnies'ter*,⁴ *Bug*. Flowing west—*Ne'va*, *Southern Dwi'na*, *Nie'men*. Flowing north—The *Petcho'ra* and *Northern Dwi'na*.

These rivers are all within the limits of Russia, and are commercially of great value to that country. The *Volga*, the largest, has a course of 2320 miles. It is navigable almost to its source, but its navigation is often interrupted by sandbanks and the shifting of its channel.

Rivers of the Alpine System.—Flowing from the centre—The *Dan'ube*, *Rhine*, and *Rhone*. Flowing from the east—The *Vis'tula*, *O'der*, *Elbe*, and *We'ser*. Flowing from the west—The *Meuse*, in Belgium; the *Seine*,⁵ *Loire*,⁶ *Saone*,⁷ and *Garonne*, in France.

Of these, the **Danube** is the most important, both as regards size and commerce. During its course it receives 60 navigable rivers, of which the principal are the **Inn**, **Leck**, **Drave**,

¹ Pronounced *Bon-i-fats'h'o*.

² *Sane*.

³ *Mes-s'na*.

⁴ *L'war*.

⁵ *Né'per*.

⁶ *Sone*.

⁷ *Né'ster*.

and Save, on the right; and the March, Waag, and Theiss, on the left. The Rhine, in importance, is next to the Danube. It forms a highway of communication between Central and North-Western Europe, and is so celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, that thousands of tourists visit it every year. The Rhone is remarkable for the rapidity of its current and the declivity of its bed. From the Lake of Geneva to the sea the fall is 1000 feet.

Rivers of the Peninsulas and Islands.—The *Ebro* and the *Guadalquivér*, in Spain; the *Tágu*s, *Guadiana*, *Douro*, and *Minho*, in Spain and Portugal; the *Po*, in Italy; the *Severn* and the *Thames*, in England.

LAKES.—*Lake Lado'ga* and *Lake One'ga*, in the W. of Russia; *Lake Wen'er*, *Lake Wet'ter*, and *Lake Mæ'lar*, in Sweden; *Lake of Gene'va*, in the S.W. of Switzerland; *Lake of Con'stance*, between Switzerland and Germany; *Lake Maggio're*¹ and *Lake Gar'da*, in Italy.

The largest lake in Europe is *Ladoga*, 130 miles long, and 75 miles broad. The Alpine System abounds in lakes, which are admired for their grand and picturesque scenery.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—Europe presents striking differences of climate, but generally it is much more temperate than Asia and America under the same latitude. This arises from various causes: the chief are the number of its inland seas, the influence of the Gulf Stream, the prevalence of south-westerly winds, and the position of its mountain-chains. Some of these last are so disposed as to arrest the cold winds of the north and east, while others, as the Alps and Apennines, intercept the scorching wind called the *sirocco* from the south. The soil is generally fertile.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Useful animals are numerous; wild animals are rare; noxious animals are unknown. All the vegetable substances of temperate climates are produced. The precious metals are found, but the more useful minerals are much more abundant.

PEOPLE.—Nine-tenths of the people are Caucasians; one-tenth are Mongolians, found chiefly in Turkey, Hungary, and Finland. The population is estimated at 301,600,000.

¹ Pronounced *Mad-jo'ra*.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Principal Towns in Europe.

ENGLAND.—Lon'don, Liv'erpool, Man'chester, Bir'mingham, Sheffield, Leeds.

London, on the Thames—the largest, richest, and most populous city in the world. **Liverpool**, on the Mersey—the second seaport in the kingdom. **Manchester**, on the Irwell—has the greatest cotton manufactures in the world. **Birmingham**, near the middle of the country—the centre of the iron trade, with metal manufactures varying from a pin to a steam-engine. **Sheffield**, on the Don—cutlery and plated goods. **Leeds**, on the Aire—great woollen manufactures.

SCOTLAND.—Ed'inburgh, Glas'gow, Aberdeen', Dun-dee', Pais'ley, Green'ock.

Edinburgh, near the Firth of Forth—famous for its beautiful situation, its university, and its educational institutions. **Glasgow**, on the Clyde—great commerce, extensive manufactures and iron shipbuilding. **Aberdeen**, on the Dee—commerce, manufactures, and granite works. **Dundee**, on the Tay—manufactures of coarse linen. **Paisley**—shawls, silks, muslins, and thread. **Greenock**—machinery and great foreign trade.

IRELAND.—Dub'lin, Belfast', Cork, Lim'erick.

Dublin, on the Liffey—a fine city, with a university and many literary and scientific institutions. **Belfast**, on Belfast Lough—linen manufactures. **Cork**, in the S.—fine harbour, with extensive exports of butter and cattle. **Limerick**, on the Shannon—lace manufactures.

NORWAY.—Christian'ia, Ber'gen, Dront'heim.

Christiania, at the head of Christiania Bay—the chief seat of the export trade. **Bergen** and **Drontheim** on the W. coast—the two largest towns on the Atlantic.

SWEDEN.—Stock'holm, Got'tenburg, Kal'mar.

Stockholm, on Lake Mælar—built on many islands; the principal manufacturing city, with a great trade. **Gottenburg**, on the Cattagat—the second city, has large exports of iron. **Kalmar**, on the S.E. coast—treaty signed here in 1897 uniting the kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

DENMARK.—Copenha'gen, Elsinore', O'densee.

Copenhagen, on the E. coast of Zealand—a handsome city, with an excellent harbour. **Elsinore**, on the Sound—where

dues were formerly levied on all foreign vessels passing through the strait. **Odensee**, in Funen—manufacturing town.

HOLLAND.—Am'sterdam, Rot'terdam, The Hague.

Amsterdam, on the Y—great commercial city, built on piles of wood. **Rotterdam**, on the Maas—the second city in population and commercial importance. **The Hague**, near the W. coast—the seat of the government.

BELGIUM.—Brus'sels, Ant'werp, Ghent, Liege'.

Brussels, on the Senne—lace and carpet manufactures, and great trade in books. **Antwerp**, on the Scheldt—capacious harbour and fine cathedral. **Ghent**—built on many islands in the Scheldt, has important manufactures of silk, cotton, lace, and linen. **Liege**, in the S.E.—hardware manufactures.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Berlin', Ham'burg, Mu'nich.

Berlin, on the Spree—one of the finest cities in Europe. **Hamburg**, on the Elbe—the largest and most commercial city in Germany. **Munich**, on the Isar—famous for its rich art treasures.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Vien'na, Prague, Bu'da-Pesth.

Vienna and **Buda-Pesth** are on the Danube—Vienna, one of the gayest capitals of Europe, has extensive commerce, and several literary, scientific, and educational institutions. **Prague**, on the Moldau—celebrated university, founded in 1348. **Buda-Pesth**—the capital of Hungary.

SWITZERLAND.—Berne, Gene'va, Basle.

Berne, on the Aar—the seat of the Federal Assembly. **Geneva**, on the Lake of Geneva—university founded by Calvin; watch-making and jewellery. **Basle**, on the Rhine—ancient cathedral.

FRANCE.—Pa'ris, Ly'ons, Marseilles', Bordeaux'.

Paris, on the Seine—in population and extent the second city in Europe. **Lyons**, at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone—silk manufactures, and an important military station. **Marseilles**, on the S. coast—chief commercial port. **Bordeaux**, on the Garonne—great trade in *claret* and fruits.

PORTUGAL.—Lis'bon, Opor'to.

Lisbon, on the Tagus—great earthquake in 1755. **Oporto**, on the Douro—trade in port-wine.

SPAIN.—Madrid', Barcelo'na, Seville'.

Madrid, on the Manzanares—2220 feet above the level of the sea, has a university, and collection of fine pictures. **Barcelona**, on the Mediterranean—silk manufactures and important com-

merce. **Seville**, on the Guadalquivir—famous cathedral ; largest tobacco manufactory in Europe ; great trade in oranges.

ITALY.—**Rome**, **Flor'ence**, **Mil'an**, **Na'ples**.

Rome, on the Tiber—St Peter's Cathedral, the largest and most beautiful church in the world. **Florence**, on the Arno—unrivalled galleries of painting and sculpture. **Milan**, in Lombardy—cathedral of white marble. **Naples**, on the Bay of Naples—the largest and most commercial city of Italy.

TURKEY.—**Constantino'ple**, **Adriano'ple**.

Constantinople, on the Strait of Constantinople—a magnificent city externally, but filthy and ruinous within. **Adrianople**, near the Maritza—arsenal and some manufactures.

ROUMANIA.—**Bu'charest**, **Jas'sy**, **Ga'latz**.

Bucharest, on the Dimbowitza—noted for the number of its cafés and gaming tables. **Jassy**—trade in agricultural produce.

SERVIA.—**Belgrade'**, **Semen'dria**.

Belgrade, at the confluence of the Danube and the Save—strongly fortified.

MONTENEGRO.—**Cetigne**, **Podgorit'za**, **Antiva'ri**.

Cetigne is a mere village consisting of a convent and a few scattered houses. **Antivari**, on the Adriatic—a seaport.

GREECE.—**Ath'ens**, **Cor'inth**, **Patras'**.

Athens, on the Gulf of Egina—university and ancient remains. **Corinth**, on the Isthmus of Corinth—once a great and opulent city, now a mere village. **Patras**, in the N. of the Morea—the chief seat of the foreign trade.

RUSSIA.—**St Pe'tersburg**, **Mos'cow**, **War'saw**.

St Petersburg, on the Neva—splendid city, with a university. **Moscow**, in the centre—extensive trade and manufactures ; burned by the Russians during the French invasion in 1812. **Warsaw**, on the Vistula—the capital of Poland.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—England, including Wales, is situated to the west of Continental Europe. It forms the southern part of the island of Great Britain, and has an area of 58,320 square miles.

England is somewhat of the shape of a triangle, narrow at the north, and gradually widening towards the south. From

Berwick-upon-Tweed to the Lizard Point, in Cornwall, the length is 430 miles; from the Land's End, in Cornwall, to Lowestoft Ness, in Suffolk, the breadth is 360 miles. Of the area, 50,922 square miles are in England, and 7398 in Wales.

NAMES.—England means the *land of the Angles*. Wales means the *land or country of foreigners*.

The Angles were a tribe of the Saxons, who came to the country about 547 A.D. Having overcome the inhabitants, they afterwards called the country by their own name. To defend themselves from these conquerors, most of the ancient Britons retired to the mountains in the west, where they were called by the Saxons *Wealhas*, or the foreigners; and hence the country they occupied was designated *Wales*.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, Scotland; *E.*, the German Ocean; *S.*, the English Channel; *W.*, St George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country is pleasantly diversified with mountains, rivers, valleys, and plains.

The north-west and west parts are *mountainous*; the centre is *hilly*; while the counties in the east and south extend into fertile and level *plains*. Including the principal indentations, the coast-line measures at least 2000 miles.

DIVISIONS.—England is divided into 40, and Wales into 12 counties. The counties in England are:—

<i>In the North.</i>	<i>In the South.</i>	<i>North Midland.</i>
NORTHUMBRLAND.	KENT.	STAFFORD.
DURHAM.	SURREY.	DERBYSHIRE.
YORKSHIRE.	SUSSEX.	NOTTINGHAM.
CUMBERLAND.	BERKSHIRE.	LEICESTER.
WESTMORELAND.	HAMPSHIRE.	WARWICK.
LANCASHIRE.	WILTSHIRE.	WORCESTER.
	DORSETSHIRE.	
	DEVONSHIRE.	<i>South Midland.</i>
	CORNWALL.	OXFORD.
		BUCKINGHAM.
<i>In the East.</i>	<i>In the West.</i>	MID'DLESEX.
LINCOLN.	SOMERSET.	HERTFORD.
CAMBRIDGE.	GLOUCESTER.	BEDFORD.
NORFOLK.	MONMOUTH.	HUNTINGDON.
SUFFOLK.	HERFORD.	NORTHAMPTON.
ESSEX.	SHEREPSHIRE.	RUTLAND.
	CHESHIRE.	

The counties in Wales are:—

<i>In the North.</i>		<i>In the South.</i>	
FLINT.	AN'GLESEA.	CAR'DIGAN.	GLAMOR'GAN.
DEW'BIGH.	MER'IONETH.	PEM'BROKE.	BRECK'NOCK.
CAERNAR'VON.	MONTGOM'ERY.	CAERMA'R'THEN.	RAD'NOR.

ISLANDS.—*Holy Island*, off Northumberland; *Shep'-pey*, N. of Kent; *Isle of Wight*, S. of Hampshire; *Channel Islands*, near the coast of France; *Scilly Isles*, S.W. of Cornwall; *Anglesea*, N.W. of Wales; *Isle of Man*, in the Irish Sea.

Holy Island is a peninsula at low water. On it are the ruins of the monastery of St Cuthbert, from which circumstance it is called the *holy island*. The *Isle of Wight*, because of its mild climate, is much resorted to by invalids. Near its western extremity are the *Needles*, four conical chalk rocks, which are conspicuous objects at a great distance. The principal towns are *Newport* and *Cowes*, near which is *Osborne House*, a favourite residence of Queen Victoria. The *Channel Islands* include *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, which have been attached to Britain since the time of William the Conqueror. The *Scilly Isles*, 140 in number, are the home of innumerable sea-fowl. Only six are inhabited. *Anglesea* is for the most part a dreary, treeless plain, on which are rich mines of copper and iron. The *Isle of Man* is nearly equidistant from England and Ireland. It contains four towns—*Castleton*, *Douglas*, *Ramsey*, and *Peel*. *Castleton* is the residence of the governor. *Douglas*, the chief port, has extensive fisheries.

CAPES.—*Flam'borough Head* and *Spurn Head*, in Yorkshire; *Lowe'stoft Ness*, in Suffolk; *Naze*, in Essex; *North Fore'land*, *South Fore'land*, and *Dungeness'*, in Kent; *Beach'y Head*, in Sussex; *St Alban's Head*, in Dorsetshire; *Lizard Point* and *Land's End*, in Cornwall; *St David's Head*, in Pembroke; *Hol'y-head*, on an island off Anglesea; *St Bee's Head*, in Cumberland.

Beachy Head, a bold chalk cliff, is the highest headland on the south coast. *St Alban's Head* is the extremity of the *Isle of Purbeck*, a peninsula famous for its stone suitable for building. *Lizard Point* is the most southerly point of England; *Land's End* is the most westerly. *St David's Head* is the most westerly point of Wales.

MOUNTAIN RANGES.—There are three principal mountain ranges in England—the *Northern Range*, the *Cam'brian Range*, and the *Devo'nian Range*.

The principal elevations of the **NORTHERN RANGE** are:—The *Che'viot Hills*, between England and Scotland; *Sca-fell'*, *Helvel'lyn*, *Skid'daw*, and *Cross Fell*, in Cumberland; *Whern'side*, *In'gleborough*, and *Pen'y-gant*, in Yorkshire; the *Peak*, in Derby.

The *Cheviot Hills* were the scene of many conflicts during the old Border wars. A fine breed of sheep reared on the hills are called *Cheviots*. *Sca-fell*, 3229 feet, is the highest mountain in England. The *Peak* is noted for its natural caverns and lead mines.

The principal of the **CAMBRIAN RANGE** are:—*Snow'don*, in Caernarvon; *Ca'der I'dris*, in Merioneth; *Plyn-lim'mon*, in Montgomery; *Vann* or the *Beacon*, in Brecknock; the *Mal'vern Hills*, on the borders of Hereford and Worcester; the *Cots'wold Hills*, in Gloucester.

Snowdon, 3590 feet, is the highest mountain in South Britain. *Cader Idris*, *Plynlimmon*, and the *Beacon* are under 3000 feet.

The **DEVONIAN RANGE** includes the *Men'dip Hills* and *Dun'kery Beacon*, in Somerset; *Caw'sand Beacon*, in Devonshire, and *Brown Willy*, in Cornwall.

BAYS.—*Rob'in Hood's Bay* and *Brid'lington Bay*, E. of Yorkshire; *Hum'ber Mouth*, between Yorkshire and Lincoln; the *Wash*, between Lincoln and Norfolk; *Portsmouth Harbour*, S. of Hampshire; *Tor Bay*, S.E., and *Plym'outh Sound*, S.W. of Devonshire; *Fal'mouth Harbour*, E., and *Mount's Bay*, S. of Cornwall; *Bris'tol Channel*, between Somerset and Glamorgan; *Swan'sea Bay*, S. of Glamorgan; *Caermar'then Bay*, S. of Caermarthen; *Mil'ford Haven*, W. of Pembroke; *Car'digan Bay*, W. of Cardigan; *More'cambe Bay*, N.W. of Lancashire.

Tor Bay is noted as the landing-place of the Prince of Orange in 1688. *Plymouth Sound* is now protected from the heavy sea that rolled into it by a breakwater nearly a mile in length, and erected at a cost of £1,700,000. *Falmouth Harbour* is one

of the best in England. **Mount's Bay** contains a curious pyramidal rock, from which it receives its name. **Bristol Channel** is remarkable for its high tides, which, when aided by a south-west wind, sometimes rise to 60 and 70 feet. **Milford Haven** is sufficiently large to accommodate all the British navy at one time.

STRAITS.—The *Strait of Do'ver*, between England and France; the *Me'nai Strait*, between Caernarvon and Anglesea.

The **Strait of Dover** is 21 miles wide. The **Menai Strait** is spanned by two bridges—one a magnificent suspension bridge, 100 feet high; the other an iron tubular bridge, through which the Chester and Holyhead Railway passes.

RIVERS.—Flowing into the German Ocean—The *Tyne*, in Northumberland; the *Wear*, in Durham; the *Tees*, between Durham and York; the *Ouse*, in Yorkshire; the *Trent*, in Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln; the *Hum'ber*, formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent; the *With'am*, in Lincoln; the *Nen*, in Northampton; the *Great Ouse*, in Northampton, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk; the *Thames*, from Gloucester, separates Oxford and Buckingham from Berkshire, Middlesex from Surrey, and Essex from Kent; the *Medway*, in Kent.

The **Thames** has a course of 215 miles, during which, among other tributaries, it receives the **Kennet**, the **Wey**, and the **Medway** on the right, and the **Cherwell**, the **Colne**, and the **Lea** on the left. Commercially, it is by far the most important river on the globe.

Flowing into the English Channel—The *It'chen* and the *Test*, in Hampshire; the *A'von*, in Wiltshire and Hampshire; the *Stour*, in Dorset; the *Eze*, in Devon. Flowing into the Bristol Channel—The *Sev'ern*, in Montgomery, Shropshire, Worcester, and Gloucester.

The **Severn** is the longest river in England. Its principal tributaries are the **Teme**, the **Wye**, and the **Usk** on the right, and the **Tern** and the **Avon** from Warwick on the left.

Flowing into the Irish Sea—The *Dee*, from Denbigh, separates Cheshire from Wales; the *Mer'sey*, between Cheshire and Lancashire; the *Ri'b'le*, in Yorkshire and

Lancashire; the *Lune*, in Westmoreland and Lancashire; the *E'den*, in Westmoreland and Cumberland.

The *Mersey*, 70 miles long, is the second commercial river in England. Its chief affluents are the *Irwell* and the *Weaver*.

LAKES.—*Win'dermere*, between Westmoreland and Lancashire; *Der'went Water*, in Cumberland; *Ulls'-water*, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; *Ba'la Pool*, in Merioneth.

The lakes of England are more remarkable for the beauty of their scenery than for their size. *Windermere*, the largest, is only 10 miles long by about 1 mile broad.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—Owing to its insular situation, the climate of England is mild, moist, and equable. Though the soil is not naturally fertile, skill and industry have rendered it very productive, and no country is in a higher state of cultivation.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Wild animals have almost entirely disappeared; domestic animals are superior. Vegetation bears a close resemblance to that of the adjacent parts of the Continent. The principal minerals are coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, and salt. Coal and iron being found in close contiguity contributes much to the industrial prosperity of the country.

PEOPLE.—The English are of Teutonic origin. The inhabitants of Wales and Cornwall are Celtic.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Counties in the North, with their Chief Towns.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Newcas'tle*,* Tyne'mouth, Ber'wick, North Shields, Aln'wick, Mor'peth.

Newcastle, on the Tyne—important manufactures of iron, glass, and chemicals, and great trade in coals. *Tynemouth* and *North Shields*, at the mouth of the Tyne—shipment of coals and shipbuilding. *Berwick*, at the mouth of the Tweed—famous in Border warfare; was long independent, but incorporated with Northumberland in 1832. *Alnwick*, on the Aln—fine castle. *Morpeth*, on the Wansbeck—has one of the largest cattle markets in England.

DURHAM.—Sun'derland, South Shields, Gates'head, Darlington, *Dur'ham*, Stock'ton.

* The towns are arranged according to the extent of the population, the most populous being always placed first. The county town is printed in italics; thus, *Newcastle*.

Sunderland, at the mouth of the Wear—shipbuilding. **South Shields**, at the mouth of the Tyne—important trade. **Gateshead**, on the Tyne—a suburb of Newcastle. **Darlington**—iron, glass, and woollen manufactures. **Durham**, on the Wear—university and ancient cathedral. **Stockton**, on the Tees—shipbuilding and manufactures of sailcloth.

YORK.—**Leeds**, **Sheffield**, **Bradford**, **Hull**, **York**, **Halifax**, **Middlesborough**, **Huddersfield**, **Wakefield**, **Doncaster**, **Scarborough**, **Whitby**.

Leeds, on the Aire—the centre of the woollen manufactures. **Sheffield**, on the Don—cutlery and plated goods. **Bradford**, W. of Leeds—worsted spinning. **Hull**, on the Humber—a large seaport, having great trade with the Baltic. **York**, on the Ouse—its cathedral the finest ecclesiastical structure in England. **Halifax** and **Wakefield**, on the Calder—woollen manufactures. **Middlesborough**, on the Tees—great iron works and potteries. **Huddersfield**, on the Colne—narrow cloths and fancy goods. **Doncaster**, on the Don—horse races. **Scarborough**—fashionable watering-place. **Whitby**—a seaport; famous for the jet found in its neighbourhood.

CUMBERLAND.—*Carlisle*, *Whitehaven*, *Penrith*, *Keswick*.

Carlisle, on the Eden—cathedral and castle. **Whitehaven**, on the coast—coal mines extending under the sea. **Penrith**, in the E.—woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures. **Keswick**, on **Keswick Lake**—manufacture of black-lead pencils.

WESTMORELAND.—*Appleby*, *Ken'dal*.

Appleby, on the Eden—smallest county town in England. **Kendal**, on the Ken—manufacture of carpets.

LANCASHIRE.—**Manchester**, **Liverpool**, **Oldham**, **Preston**, **Bolton**, **Blackburn**, **Rochdale**, **Wigan**, **Barrow-in-Furness**, **Accrington**, *Lancaster*.

Manchester, on the Irwell—greatest cotton manufactures in the world. **Liverpool**, on the Mersey—next to London, the greatest seaport in the kingdom. **Oldham**, **Preston**, **Bolton**, **Blackburn**, and **Rochdale** are all engaged in cotton manufactures. **Wigan**—collieries and cotton manufactures. **Barrow-in-Furness**—thriving modern seaport and manufacturing town. **Accrington**—largely engaged in cotton printing. **Lancaster**, on the Lune—fine old castle, now used as a jail.

Counties in the East.

LINCOLN.—*Lin'coln*, Bos'ton, Great Grims'by.

Lincoln, on the Witham—cathedral, in which is a famous bell called "Tom of Lincoln." **Boston**, on the Witham—exports agricultural produce; the tower of its church is a conspicuous landmark. **Great Grimsby**, on the Humber—extensive docks and a great trade.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Cam'bridge*, Wis'beach, E'ly.

Cambridge, on the Cam—university of world-wide fame for mathematics. **Wisbeach**, in the fens—exports agricultural produce. **Ely**, on the Ouse—famous cathedral.

NORFOLK.—*Nor'wich*, Yar'mouth, Lynn Re'gis.

Norwich, on the Wensum—handsome cathedral and manufactures of silk and woollen goods. **Yarmouth**, at the mouth of the Yare—the principal seat of the herring-fisheries in England. **Lynn Regis**, at the mouth of the Great Ouse—shipbuilding.

SUFFOLK.—*Ips'wich*, Bury St Ed'mund's.

Ipswich, on the Orwell—birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey. **Bury St Edmund's**, on the Lark—large corn and cattle market.

ESSEX.—Col'chester, *Chelms'ford*, Har'wich.

Colchester, on the Colne—oyster-fisheries. **Harwich**, on the Stour—extensive trade with the Netherlands.

Counties in the South.

KENT.—Green'wich, Chat'ham, Do'ver, *Maid'stone*, Can'terbury, Graves'end, Ro'chester, Tun'bridge Wells, Rams'gate, Mar'gate.

Greenwich, on the Thames—hospital for infirm seamen and Royal Observatory. **Chatham**, on the Medway—royal dock-yard and naval arsenal. **Dover**, on the coast—the nearest port to France. **Maidstone**, on the Medway—hop grounds. **Canterbury**, on the Stour—ecclesiastical capital of England. **Gravesend**, on the Thames—a popular holiday resort of the Londoners. **Rochester**—where Charles Dickens died, 9th June 1870. **Tunbridge Wells**, inland—mineral springs. **Ramsgate** and **Mar-gate**, on the coast—fashionable watering-places.

SURREY.—Croy'don, Rich'mond, Rei'gate, Kings'ton, *Guild'ford*.

Croydon, in the E.—corn trade. **Richmond**, on the Thames—beautiful royal park. **Reigate**—burial-place of Earl of Effingham, conqueror of the Spanish Armada. **Kingston**, on the

Thames—numerous Roman remains. **Guildford**, on the Wey—once the residence of the English kings.

SUSSEX.—Bright'on, Ha'stings, Lew'es, Chi'chester.

Brighton and **Hastings**, on the coast—favourite watering-places. At **Hastings**, William the Conqueror landed in 1066, and near it was fought the battle which transferred the crown of England from Saxon to Norman kings. **Lewes**—fine old Norman castle. **Chichester**, in the S.W.—handsome cathedral.

BERKSHIRE.—Read'ing, Wind'sor, New'bury.

Reading, on the Kennet—trade in malt, corn, etc. **Windsor**, on the Thames—magnificent royal castle, the favourite residence of the sovereigns of England.

HAMPSHIRE.—Ports'mouth, Southamp'ton, Win'chester, Al'dershot.

Portsmouth—strongly fortified; its harbour for ships of war is the finest in the kingdom. **Southampton**, at the head of **Southampton Water**—mail-packet station. **Winchester**, on the **Itchen**—long the capital; has a richly endowed school, the oldest in England. **Aldershot**—great military camp.

WILTSHIRE.—Sal'isbury, Trow'bridge, Devi'zes.

Salisbury, on the **Avon**—magnificent cathedral, with a spire 404 feet high. **Trowbridge**—woollen manufactures. **Devizes**, in the centre—manufactures of silk.

DORSETSHIRE.—Wey'mouth, Poole, Dor'chester.

Weymouth, on the coast—fashionable watering-place. **Poole**, in the E.—exports *Purbeck clay* to the Potteries. **Dorchester**, on the **Frome**—remains of a Roman amphitheatre, the most perfect in England.

DEVONSHIRE.—Plym'outh and Dev'onport, Ex'eter, Torquay, Barn'stapse, Tiv'erton, Tav'istock.

Plymouth and **Devonport**—principal stations of the Royal Navy. South-west of **Plymouth** is the *Eddystone Lighthouse*, erected by **Smeaton** in 1756-60. **Exeter**, on the **Exe**—fine cathedral, dating from 1050. **Torquay**, on **Tor Bay**—much resorted to by invalids for its mild climate. **Barnstaple**, on the **Taw**—manufactures of cloth and paper. **Tiverton**, on the **Exe**—woollen and lace manufactures. **Tavistock**, on the **Tavy**—birthplace of **Sir Francis Drake** in 1545.

CORNWALL.—Trur'o, Penzance', St Ives, Fal'mouth, Bod'min.

Truro, on **Falmouth Harbour**—carpet manufactures, and tin

and copper mines. **Penzance** and **St Ives**—pilchard fishery. **Falmouth**—formerly the packet station for the Mediterranean. **Bodmin**, on the Camel—shoe manufactures.

Counties in the West.

SOMERSET.—*Bath*, Taun'ton, Bridge'water.

Bath, on the Lower Avon—much frequented for its medicinal waters. **Taunton**, on the Tone—silk, lace, and woollen manufactures. Between Taunton and Bridgewater, at the junction of the Tone and the Parret, is the *Isle of Athelney*, the hiding-place of King Alfred in 878.

GLOUCESTER.—Bris'tol, Chelt'enham, *Glouces'ter*,¹ Stroud, Tewkes'bury.

Bristol, on the Lower Avon—important seaport, with ship-building and manufactures of iron, glass, and earthenware. **Cheltenham**, in the N.—much frequented for its mineral waters. **Gloucester**, on the Severn—a bishop's see, with a magnificent cathedral. **Tewkesbury**, on the Avon—scene of a great victory gained by the Yorkists in the Wars of the Roses, 1471.

MONMOUTH.—New'port, *Mon'mouth*, Pon'typool.

Newport, on the Usk—iron foundries and manufacture of nails. **Monmouth**, on the Wye—birthplace of Henry V. **Pontypool**—long famous for japanned goods.

HEREFORD.—*Her'eford*, Leom'inster,² Led'bury.

Hereford, on the Wye—fine cathedral, founded in 825. **Leominster**, on the Lugg—manufactures of gloves. **Ledbury**, in the E.—trade in hops, cider, and perry.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Shrews'bury*,³ Wen'lock, Bridge'north.

Shrewsbury, on the Severn—battle between Henry IV. and Hotspur in 1403. **Wenlock**—ancient abbey. **Bridgenorth**, on the Severn—carpets and malt.

CHESHIRE.—Stock'port, Birk'enhead, Mac'clesfield, *Ches'ter*, North'wich.

Stockport, on the Mersey—cotton manufactures. **Birkenhead**, opposite to Liverpool—extensive docks, shipbuilding, and a great trade. **Macclesfield**, S. of Stockport—silk manufactures. **Chester**, on the Dee—surrounded by an ancient wall which is still entire. **Northwich**—a chief seat of the salt manufacture; nearly one million tons are exported annually.

¹ Pronounced *Glos'ter*.

² *Lem'ster*.

³ *Shroes'ber-s*.

North Midland Counties.

STAFFORD.—Wolverhampton, Walsall, Bilston, Wednesbury,¹ Burton-on-Trent, *Stafford*.

Wolverhampton, Walsall, Bilston, and Wednesbury form a great centre of the iron trade. Burton—famous for its ale. Stafford, on the Sow—shoe manufacture. In this county is a district called “The Potteries,” the inhabitants being chiefly engaged in the manufacture of china and earthenware. The manufacture was first established near Newcastle-under-Lyne by Josiah Wedgwood in 1762.

DERBY.—*Derby*, Chesterfield, Belper, Matlock, Buxton.

Derby, on the Derwent—silk manufactures and ornaments of fluor spar. Near Chesterfield is *Chatsworth*, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Belper, on the Derwent—cotton manufactures. Matlock and Buxton—mineral springs.

NOTTINGHAM.—*Nottingham*, Newark, Mansfield.

Nottingham, on the Trent—silk, cotton hosiery, and lace. Newark, on the Trent—linen manufactures. Mansfield, in the W.—cotton hosiery; *Sherwood Forest* is in the neighbourhood.

LEICESTER.—*Leicester*,² Loughborough, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray.

Leicester, on the Soar, and Loughborough in the N.—hosiery. Melton Mowbray in the N.—noted for its fox hunts.

WARWICK.—Birmingham, Coventry, Leamington, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Rugby.

Birmingham in the W.—jewellery and every kind of hardware manufacture. Coventry—ribbons and watches. Leamington—mineral waters. Warwick, on the Avon—its castle is the most complete feudal fortress in the kingdom. Stratford—birthplace of Shakespeare in 1564. Rugby—great railway centre, and famous public school.

WORCESTER.—Dudley, Worcester,³ Kidderminster.

Dudley, surrounded by Staffordshire—manufacture of nails and other iron goods. Worcester, on the Severn—gloves, porcelain, and damask; victory gained by Cromwell over Charles II. in 1651. Kidderminster, on the Stour—carpet manufactures.

¹ Pronounced *Wens'ber-a*.

² *Les'ter*.

³ *Woo'ster*.

South Midland Counties.

OXFORD.—*Oxford*, Banbury, Woodstock.

Oxford, on the Thames—oldest and most richly endowed university in England; the scene of the martyrdom of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley. **Banbury**, on the Cherwell—rich cakes, called Banbury cakes. **Woodstock**—famous for its gloves. Near it is *Blenheim*, the gift of the nation to the first Duke of Marlborough.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—*Aylesbury*, Buck'ingham, E'ton.

Aylesbury—dairy produce, grain, and poultry. **Buckingham**, on the Great Ouse—manufactures of paper and bobbin lace. **Eton**, on the Thames—famous public school founded by Henry VI. in 1440.

MIDDLESEX.—Lon'don, *Brentford*, Staines.

London, on the Thames—the largest, wealthiest, and most populous city in the world. Its area is about 122 square miles. **Brentford**, on the same river—scene of the victory of Edmund Ironsides over the Danes in 1016.

HERTFORD.—St Al'bans, *Hertford*.

St Albans, near the site of the ancient *Verulam*—trade in straw plait; scene of two battles between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1455 and 1461. **Hertford**, on the Lea—remains of a castle in which John, King of France, and David, King of Scotland, were confined at one time in the reign of Edward III.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Lu'ton, *Bedford*, Dun'stable.

Luton and Dunstable, in the S.—trade in straw plait and straw bonnets. **Bedford**, on the Great Ouse—near Bedford is *Elstow*, the birthplace of John Bunyan, and in Bedford jail he wrote his famous allegory, "The Pilgrim's Progress."

HUNTINGDON.—*Huntingdon*, St Ives, Stil'ton.

Huntingdon, on the Great Ouse—birthplace of Oliver Cromwell in 1599. **St Ives**, on the Ouse—large cattle markets. **Stilton**, in the N.—cheese, called *Stilton*.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Northampton*, Pe'terborough.

Northampton, on the Nen—manufacture of boots and shoes. **Peterborough**, on the Nen—ancient cathedral, which contains the tomb of Catherine of Arragon. In the neighbourhood is *Fotheringay Castle*, the birthplace of Richard III., and where Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded in 1587.

RUTLAND.—*Oakham*, Up'pingham.

Oakham—a small town. **Uppingham**, in the S.—has an ancient Gothic church.

Principal Towns in Wales.

FLINT.—**Hol'ywell**, *Mold*, *Flint*.

Holywell, near the Dee—famous well called *St Winifred's Well*, which has long been a place of pilgrimage. **Mold**, on the Alun—lead and iron mines in its neighbourhood. **Flint**, on the estuary of the Dee—manufacture of alkali.

DENBIGH.—**Wrex'ham**, *Den'big*, *Ru'thin*.

Wrexham, in the E.—manufacture of flannels. **Denbigh**, near the Clwyd—castle where Edward IV. was besieged, and where Charles I. took refuge after the defeat of Rowton Heath. **Ruthin**, on the Clwyd—had an ancient castle, whose site is now occupied by a magnificent modern mansion.

CAERNARVON.—**Ban'gor**, *Caernar'von*, *Con'way*.

Bangor, on the Menai Strait—frequented for sea-bathing; surrounding scenery beautiful. **Caernarvon**—castle erected by Edward I. in 1283, in which Edward II., our first Prince of Wales, was born in 1284. **Conway**, at the mouth of the Conway—remains of a magnificent castle built by Edward I. in 1284.

ANGLESEA.—**Hol'yhead**, *Am'lwch*, *Beauma'ris*.

Holyhead, on an island of the same name—the nearest port to Dublin, which is 64 miles distant. The two towns are connected by a submarine telegraph. **Amlwch**, in the N.—rich copper mines in its neighbourhood. **Beaumaris**, on the Menai Strait—favourite resort for sea-bathing.

MERIONETH.—*Ba'la*, *Dolgell'y*.

Bala, on Bala Pool—manufacture of stockings and gloves. **Dolgelly**, on the Wnion—coarse woollen manufactures, and remarkable for its romantic scenery.

MONTGOMERY.—**Welsh'pool**, **New'ton**, *Montgom'ery*.

Welshpool and **Newton**, on the Severn—flannel manufactures. **Montgomery**, near the Severn—castle erected by Baldwin in 1092, and thrice re-erected after being three times destroyed by the Welsh.

CARDIGAN.—**Aberyst'wyth**, *Car'digan*, *Lam'peter*.

Aberystwyth, at the mouth of the Ystwyth—favourite watering-place. **Cardigan**, on the Teivy—export trade in slates. **Lampeter**—St David's College, founded in 1822, for the education of Welsh clergymen.

PEMBROKE.—*Pem'broke*, Haverfordwest,¹ Ten'by.

Pembroke, on Milford Haven—large shipbuilding yards and barracks; its castle is interesting, as being the birthplace of Henry VII. in 1457, and as having been besieged by the Parliamentarians, under Cromwell, in 1648. **Haverfordwest**, on the Cleddy—trade in coals and cattle. **Tenby**—fashionable watering-place.

CAERMARTHEN.—*Llanell'y*, *Caermar'then*.

Llanelly, on the coast—copper, iron, and lead mines in its vicinity. **Caermarthen**, on the Towy—extensive coasting trade.

GLAMORGAN.—*Mer'thyr Tyd'vil*, *Swan'sea*, *Car'diff*.

Merthyr Tydvil, in the N.—the largest town in Wales, surrounded by coal and iron works. **Swansea**, on Swansea Bay—largely engaged in the smelting of copper, much of which is brought from Devon and Cornwall, and even from Australia and South America. **Cardiff**, on the Taff—flourishing seaport.

BRECKNOCK.—*Brec'on*, Hay, Builth.

Brecon, on the Usk—fine picturesque town, with some flannel manufactures. **Hay**, on the Wye—remains of a castle of the time of Henry II. **Builth**—mineral springs called the *Park Wells*.

RADNOR.—*Presteign'*, Knight'on, New Rad'nor.

Presteign, on the Lugg—a small town. **Knighton**, on the Teme—Offa's Dyke, thrown up in the eighth century as a defence against the Britons, passes through the town. **New Radnor**, in the E.—remains of a castle destroyed by Owen Glendower in 1401.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—The leading pursuits are agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

Agriculture is in a high state of advancement, England being probably the best cultivated country in the world. The land under cultivation is about equally divided between pasturage and tillage, the former being characteristic of the western, and the latter of the eastern counties. In the counties more particularly devoted to pasturage, excellent dairy produce and noted breeds of stock are the result. Wheat, barley, and oats are the grain crops. Hops are cultivated in Kent and Surrey. Orchards are numerous in Devonshire and Hereford.

The great mineral wealth of England, the extensive use of machinery, and the division of labour, contribute to render its manufacturing industry superior to that of any other country in

¹ Pronounced *Har'ford-west*.

the world. The manufactures embrace cotton, woollen, silk, and iron goods, leather, paper, jewellery, glass, china and earthenware, chemicals, etc., but the most important is *cotton*, both as regards the capital involved and the number of persons engaged. About 600,000 persons are employed in this manufacture alone. Shipbuilding is carried on at the various ports.

The commerce of England is the most active that exists. The number of persons engaged in it is about 624,000, and these have commercial relations with every country on the globe.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religion is Protestant Episcopacy, but dissenters, including *Independents*, *Wesleyan Methodists*, *Baptists*, and *Presbyterians*, are very numerous. Education receives a large share of attention, and a national or compulsory system exists.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is a limited monarchy.

POPULATION.—Over 22½ millions.

SCOTLAND.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Scotland forms the northern part of Great Britain. Its area, including the islands, is 30,463 square miles.

The greatest length, from Dunnet Head in Caithness, to the Mull of Galloway in Wigtown, is 288 miles; the greatest breadth, from the point of Ardnamurchan in Argyle, to Buchan Ness in Aberdeenshire, is 175 miles. Between Dornoch Firth and Loch Broom the breadth is only 26½ miles.

NAME.—Scotland means the *land of the Scots*.

The *Scots* were a tribe who came from Ireland A.D. 506, subdued the inhabitants, who were then called Picts or Caledonians, and called the country by their own name. For a long time the name was *Scotia*. In the eleventh century it was changed to *Scotland*.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.* and *W.*, the Atlantic Ocean; *S.*, the Irish Sea and England; *E.*, the North Sea or German Ocean.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country is generally *mountainous*, but in the southern parts there are extensive *level* districts of great fertility.

The country is extremely irregular in shape, and is so intersected by narrow inlets that no part is more than 40 miles distant from the sea. Not including the islands, the coast-line measures 2500 miles. Including the islands, it is 3500 miles.

DIVISIONS.—Scotland is divided into 33 counties:—

<i>In the North.</i>	<i>In the Centre.</i>	<i>In the South.</i>
ORK'NEY and	KINCAIRDINE.	ED'INBURGH.
SHE'TLAND.	FOR'FAR.	HAD'DINGTON.
CAITH'NESS.	PERTH.	LINLITH'GOW.
SUTH'ERLAND.	FIFE.	LAN'ARK. REN'FREW.
CROM'ARTY.	KINROSS'.	AVE. PEE'BLE.
ROSS.	CLACKMAN'NAN.	SEL'KIRK.
INVERNESS'.	STIR'LING.	BER'WICK.
NAIRN.	DUMBAR'TON.	ROX'BURGH.
MOR'AY OF EL'GIN.	ARGYLE'.	DUMFRIES'.
BANFF.	BUTE.	KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
ABERDEEN'.		WIG'TOWN.

CAPIES.—*Dun'cansbay Head* and *Dun'net Head*, N. of Caithness; *Cape Wrath*, N.W. of Sutherland; *Butt of Lewis*, N. of Lew'is; *Point of Ardnarnur'chan*, N.W. of Argyle; *Mull of Cantire'*, S. of Argyle; *Mull of Galloway*, S. of Wigtown; *South'ern Ness*, S.E. of Kirkcudbright; *St Abb's Head*, N.E. of Berwickshire; *Fife Ness*, E. of Fife; *Buch'an Ness*, E. of Aberdeen; *Kinnaird's Head*, N.E. of Aberdeen; *Tar'bet Ness*, in Cromarty, N.E. of Ross.

ISLANDS.—The *Ork'ney Islands*, N.E. of Caithness; the *Shet'land Islands*, N.E. of Orkney; the *Heb'rides* or *Western Islands*, along the W. coast; *Inchcolm'*, *Inchkeith'*, *Bass*, and *May*, in the Firth of Forth; *Bute*, *Ar'ran*, and the *Cum'braes*, in the Firth of Clyde.

The *Heb'rides* are naturally arranged into two groups called the *Outer* and the *Inner Heb'rides*. The *Outer Heb'rides* comprise *Lewis*, *North Uist*, *Benbecula*, *South Uist*, and *Barra*. The *Inner Heb'rides* include *Skye*, *Rum*, *Eig*, in Inverness; *Mull*, *Coll*, *Tiree*, *Staffa*, *Iona*, *Islay*, and *Jura*, in Argyle. In *Staffa* is a remarkable natural cavern called *Fingal's Cave*. *Iona* contains the ruins of the monastery of St Columba, an ancient seat of learning and Christianity.

MOUNTAINS.—The mountains in Scotland are naturally

divided into three systems—The *Northern*, the *Central*, and the *Southern*.

The highest summits of the NORTHERN SYSTEM are *Ben At'tow*, *Ben Wy'vis*, and *Ben Dearg*, in Ross-shire; *Ben More of Assynt*, in Sutherland.

The highest is *Ben Attow*, about 4000 feet.

In the CENTRAL SYSTEM are the *Gram'pians*, extending from Aberdeenshire to Argyle; the *Sid'law Hills*, in Forfar; the *Och'il Hills*, between the Firth of Tay and Stirling; the *Camp'sie Fells*, in Stirlingshire.

The highest summits of the Grampians are *Ben Macdui*, *Cairntoul*, and *Cairngorm*, on the borders of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness; *Lochnagar*, in the S. of Aberdeen; *Ben Nevis*, in the S. of Inverness; *Schiehallion*, *Ben Lawers*, *Ben More*, *Ben Vorlich*, and *Ben Ledi*, in Perthshire; and *Ben Lomond* in Stirlingshire. *Ben Nevis*, 4406 feet, is the highest mountain in the British Isles.

The highest elevations of the SOUTHERN SYSTEM are the *Lam'ermuir Hills*, between Haddington and Berwick; the *Pent'land Hills*, between Edinburgh and Peebles; the *Low'thers* and the *Lead Hills*, between Lanark and Dumfries.

The mountains of the Southern System are neither so high nor so rugged as those in the North. Generally they have round or flat summits, with sloping sides, which afford excellent pasturage for sheep.

FIRTHS AND BAYS.—*Pent'land Firth*, between Caithness and Orkney; *Dor'noch Firth*, between Sutherland and Ross; *Crom'arty Firth*, between Ross and Cromarty; *Mor'ay Firth*, between Ross and Inverness, Nairn and Moray; *Firth of Tay*, separates Forfar and Perth from Fife; *Firth of Forth*, separates Fife from the three Lothians; the *Sol'way Firth*, separates Dumfries and Kirkcudbright from England; *Wig'town Bay*, between Kirkcudbright and Wigtown; *Luce Bay*, S. of Wigtown; *Loch Ry'an*, N.W. of Wigtown; *Firth of Clyde*, separates Ayr and Renfrew from Bute, Argyle, and Dumbarton; *Loch Long*, between Dumbarton and Argyle; *Loch Fyne*, in Argyle; *Loch Broom*, N.W. of Ross.

Cromarty Firth is one of the finest harbours in the world, sufficiently capacious to allow the largest fleet to ride in safety. At its entrance, which is not a mile wide, are two bold headlands called the "Sutors" of Cromarty. The **Solway Firth** is remarkable for its high tidal waves, which sometimes advance so rapidly (from 8 to 10 miles an hour), and with such violence, that great damage is done to the shipping, and persons who are crossing are not unfrequently overtaken and drowned.

CHANNELS AND STRAITS.—The *North Channel*, between Scotland and Ireland; *Kilbrán'an Sound*, between Argyle and Arran; *Sound of Islay*, between Jura and Islay; *Sound of Ju'ra*, between Argyle and Jura; *Sound of Mull*, between Argyle and Mull; the *Minch*, between the Hebrides and the mainland.

RIVERS.—The *Findhorn* and the *Spey*, from Inverness-shire, flow into the Moray Firth; the *Deveron*, from Banff, the *Don* and the *Dee* in Aberdeenshire, the *Tay*, from Loch Tay in Perthshire, the *Forth*, between Stirlingshire and Perthshire, and the *Tweed* from Peeblesshire, all fall into the German Ocean; the *Ayr* and the *Irvine* in Ayrshire, and the *Clyde* from Lanarkshire, fall into the Firth of Clyde; the *Esk*, the *An'nan*, and the *Nith*, flow through Dumfriesshire into the Solway Firth; the *Dee* flows through Kirkcudbright into the Irish Sea.

The *Tay* is the largest river in Scotland, but the *Clyde* is the most commercial. Both have a course of upwards of 90 miles. The former is noted for its salmon-fisheries, which yield annually about £17,000; the latter for its picturesque falls near Lanark, where, within the space of four miles, the river, by three leaps, descends nearly 200 feet. The *Forth* is remarkable for its many windings, forming what are called the "Links" of Forth. The *Tweed* is a beautiful river, affording valuable fisheries.

LAKES.—*Loch Shin*, in Sutherland; *Loch Maree'*, in Ross-shire; *Loch Ness*, in Inverness-shire; *Loch Er'icht*, in Inverness-shire and Perthshire; *Loch Rannoch*, *Loch Tay*, *Loch Earn*, and *Loch Ka'trine*, in Perthshire; *Loch Awe*, in Argyle; *Loch Lo'mond*, between Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire; *Loch Le'ven*, in Kinross-shire.

The lakes of Scotland are celebrated for the beauty of their

scenery. The largest, not only of Scotland, but of Great Britain, is **Loch Lomond**, 24 miles long, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad at its widest part. It is studded with many finely-wooded islets, and abounds with salmon, trout, and other fish. From **Loch Katrine**, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "*Lady of the Lake*," Glasgow is supplied with water. Near the centre of **Loch Ness**, on the east side, is the celebrated waterfall called the **Fall of Foyers**. In **Loch Leven** is an island where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in 1567.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate of Scotland is colder than that of England, and, as in the sister country, the west side is milder and more humid than the east. In the highland districts, the soil is barren, but in the lowlands much of it is rich and highly cultivated.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Scotland is noted for its excellent breeds of domestic animals, particularly the cattle of the Western Highlands, and of Galloway and Fife; the horses of Clydesdale; the ponies of Shetland, and the cows of Ayrshire. Sheep are reared in great numbers on the hills, where also abound deer, grouse, and other game. The vegetation is similar to that of England, but the finer fruits do not arrive at the same perfection, and hops are not grown. The mineral resources consist chiefly of coal and iron, which, for the most part, are found contiguous to each other. Gold is found in Sutherland, lead in the Lowthers, granite in Aberdeen, and roofing slate in Argyle.

PEOPLE.—In the Lowlands the people are of Teutonic origin. In the Highlands they are Celts. The Scots are a hardy, brave, prudent, and industrious people, upright in commercial dealings, and are generally much esteemed in all parts of the world.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Northern Counties and their Chief Towns.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.—In Orkney—*Kirk'wall* and *Stromness'*. In Shetland—*Ler'wick*.

Kirkwall, on Mainland—Cathedral of St Magnus, dating from the 12th century, but still entire. **Stromness**, in the W.—shipping town, with a fine harbour. **Lerwick**, on the Mainland of Shetland—fisheries and Shetland hosiery.

CAITHNESS.—*Wick*, *Thurso*.

Wick, on the E. coast—seat of the herring fishery. **Thurso**, at the mouth of the *Thurso*—has some linen manufactures.

SUTHERLAND.—*Dor'noch, Gol'spie.*

Dornoch, on Dornoch Firth—a mere village. **Golspie**, on the E. coast—also a village, near which is *Dunrobin Castle*, the princely residence of the Duke of Sutherland.

CROMARTY.—*Crom'arty.*

The county Cromarty is made up of fourteen detached portions. On one of these in the E. is the town of the same name, noted as the birthplace of Hugh Miller, the geologist.

ROSS.—*Storn'oway, Ding'wall, Tain.*

Stornoway, on the island of Lewis—principal town of the Hebrides. **Dingwall**, on Cromarty Firth—a small town, near which is *Strathpeffer*, noted for its mineral waters.

INVERNESS.—*Inverness', Portree', Fort George.*

Inverness, at the mouth of the Ness—capital of the Highlands. Near it is *Culloden Moor*, where the Duke of Cumberland defeated Prince Charles Stuart in 1746. **Portree**, in the isle of Skye—a thriving town, with exports of cattle and salmon.

NAIRN.—*Nairn.*

Nairn, at the mouth of the Nairn—favourite watering-place, near which is *Cawdor Castle*, where Duncan is thought to have been murdered by Macbeth.

MORAY OR ELGIN.—*El'gin, For'res, Foch'abers.*

Elgin, on the Lossie—ruins of a cathedral, which was considered the finest ecclesiastical structure in Scotland. **Forres**, near the Findhorn—salmon fishery. **Fochabers**, on the Spey—a small town, near which is *Gordon Castle*, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Richmond.

BANFF.—*Banff, Portsoy', Cul'len.*

Banff, at the mouth of the Deveron—export trade in fish, grain, and cattle. **Portsoy** and **Cullen**, on the coast—fisheries. Portsoy has marble quarries.

ABERDEEN.—*Aberdeen', Peterhead', Fras'erburgh.*

Aberdeen, at the mouth of the Dee—university; cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures; shipbuilding and granite works. **Peterhead**, on the E. coast—chief whale fishing station of the kingdom. **Fraserburgh**, on the N. coast—herring fishery. In this county is *Balmoral*, the Highland residence of the Queen.

Counties in the Centre.**KINCARDINE OR MEARN'S.**—*Stoneha'ven, Ber'vie.*

Stonehaven and **Bervie**, both on the coast, are chiefly en-

gaged in fishing. Near Stonehaven are the ruins of *Dunottar Castle*, where the Scottish regalia were kept during the wars of the Commonwealth.

FORFAR.—Dundee', Arbroath', Montrose', *For'far*, Brech'in.

Dundee, on the Tay—an important seaport, has extensive manufactures of sailcloth and coarse carpets, and is noted for shipbuilding, iron foundries, and marmalade. Arbroath and Montrose on the coast, and Forfar and Brechin inland, are all engaged in coarse linen manufactures.

PERTH.—*Perth*, Crieff, Dunblane', Dunkeld', Callander, Kincardine.

Perth, on the Tay—a beautifully-situated town, with manufactures and extensive dye-works. Crieff, on the Earn—surrounded by beautiful scenery. *Drummond Castle*, whose gardens are the finest in Scotland, is in its neighbourhood. Dunblane, on the Allan—fine old cathedral and a mineral spring. Dunkeld, on the Tay—surrounded by romantic scenery; its cathedral is one of the oldest in Scotland. Callander, on the Teith—much resorted to by tourists on their way to or from the *Trossachs*, in the neighbourhood. Kincardine, on the Forth—seaport.

FIFE.—Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, St Andrews, Cupar, Burntisland, Falkland.

Dunfermline, inland—extensive manufactures of table-linen; its abbey was the burial-place of Robert Bruce and many of the Scottish kings. Kirkcaldy, on the coast—linen and floorcloth manufactures; iron shipbuilding. St Andrews, on the E. coast—the oldest university in Scotland, and other educational establishments. Cupar, on the Eden—linen manufactures. Burntisland—favourite seaside resort. Falkland, inland—remains of a royal palace, a favourite hunting-seat of the Scottish kings.

KINROSS.—*Kinross'*.

Kinross, on Loch Leven—manufacture of tartan shawls. The loch attracts anglers for its fine trout.

CLACKMANNAN.—Alloa, Dollar, *Clackmannan*.

Alloa, on the Forth—shipment of coals. Dollar, on the Devon—famous endowed academy, with the ruins of *Castle Campbell* in neighbourhood. Clackmannan is a mere village.

STIRLING.—*Stirling*, Falkirk, St Ninians, Ban'nockburn, Bridge of Allan, Grange'mouth, Car'ron.

Stirling, on the Forth—a very ancient town, whose castle was a favourite residence of the later Scottish kings; manufac-

tures of tartans, shawls, and other woollen goods. **Falkirk**—great cattle markets called *Tryets*. **St Ninians**, near Stirling—woollen manufactures and nails. **Bannockburn**, S.E. of Stirling—tartans and carpets; near the town is the *field of Bannockburn*, where the Scots, under Robert Bruce, defeated the English, under Edward II., in 1314. **Bridge of Allan**—much resorted to for its mineral springs. **Grangemouth**, on the Carron—a thriving seaport. **Carron**—extensive iron-works.

DUMBARTON.—*Dumbar'ton*, **Kirkintilloch**, **Helensburgh**.

Dumbarton, near the junction of the Leven with the Clyde—shipbuilding and iron foundries; its castle, situated on a rock 200 feet above the level of the river, holds a conspicuous place in the history of Scotland. **Kirkintilloch**, in a detached part of the county, has a large weaving population. **Helensburgh**, on the Clyde—resorted to for sea-bathing.

ARGYLE.—Camp'beltown, **O'ban**, *Inverary*.

Campbeltown, on the S.E. coast of Cantire—herring fisheries and whisky distilleries. **Oban**, on the N.W. coast—a favourite resort of tourists. **Inverary**, on Loch Fyne—the chief station of the herring fishing on the west coast. *Inverary Castle*, the seat of the Duke of Argyle, is in the immediate neighbourhood.

BUTE.—*Rothsay*, **Brodick**, **Lamlash**.

Rothsay, on the E. coast of Bute—resorted to by invalids for its mild climate. **Brodick** and **Lamlash** are on the E. coast of Arran.

Counties in the South.

EDINBURGH or **MID-LOTHIAN**.—*Edinburgh*, **Leith**, **Mus'selburgh**, **Dalkeith**, **Portobello**.

Edinburgh, near the Firth of Forth—distinguished for its beautiful situation, its university, and educational institutions. **Leith**, the port of Edinburgh, has good shipping trade, engineering works, and extensive flour mills. **Mus'selburgh**, on the coast—sailcloth and net manufactures. **Dalkeith**, on the Esk—large grain market. **Portobello**—fashionable watering-place.

HADDINGTON or **EAST LOTHIAN**.—*Had'dington*, **Dunbar**, **Prestonpans**, **North Ber'wick**.

Haddington, on the Tyne—extensive corn market. Near the town, **John Knox**, the Scottish reformer, was born in 1505. **Dunbar**, on the coast—noted for its castle, which is famous in Scottish history. **Prestonpans**, on the coast—ale breweries and soap-works. **North Berwick**—a favourite seaside resort.

LINLITHGOW OR WEST LOTHIAN.—Bath'gate, *Linlith'gow*, Borrowstounness'.

Bathgate—endowed academy; paraffine oil, coal and iron works. **Linlithgow**, in the W.—ruins of a palace in which Queen Mary was born in 1542. **Borrowstounness**, generally called Bo'ness, on the Firth of Forth—coal mines under the firth, and large iron-works.

LANARK.—Glas'gow, Air'drie, Ham'ilton, *Lan'ark*.

Glasgow, on the Clyde—the largest and most commercial city in Scotland, is the centre of the cotton manufacture, and carries on an extensive trade in iron shipbuilding. **Airdrie**, E. from Glasgow—coal and iron mines. **Hamilton**, on the Clyde—calicoes. In the vicinity is *Hamilton Palace*, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Hamilton; and three miles west is *Blantyre*, where Livingstone, the African explorer, was born in 1813. **Lanark**, on the Clyde—large cotton factories at New Lanark.

RENFREW.—Pais'ley, Green'ock, Port Glas'gow, John'stone, *Ren'frew*.

Paisley, on the White Cart—shawls, silks, muslins, and thread. **Greenock**, on the Clyde—extensive foreign trade, shipbuilding, and manufactures of machinery; birthplace of James Watt, 1736. **Johnstone**, on the Black Cart—cotton factories and iron foundries. **Renfrew**, on the Clyde—some silk and muslin manufactures.

AYR.—Kilmar'nock, *Ayr*, Ir'vine.

Kilmarnock, on the Irvine—carpets and other woollen manufactures. **Ayr**, on the Ayr—birthplace of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, in 1759. **Irvine**, at the mouth of the Irvine—shipping trade; extensive iron-works in the neighbourhood. On the coast are **Largs**, **Ardrossan**, **Saltcoats**, **Troon**, and **Girvan**, all active seaports.

PEEBLES.—*Pee'bles*, Innerleith'en.

Peebles, on the Tweed—much resorted to as a summer residence. **Innerleithen**, farther down on the Tweed—woollen manufactures; mineral spring, the *St Ronan's Well* of Sir Walter Scott.

SELKIRK.—Galashiels', *Sel'kirk*.

Galashiels, on the Gala—manufacture of tweeds. **Selkirk**, on the Ettrick—long famous for shoemaking, now for tweeds, blankets, and other woollen goods.

BERWICK.—Dunse, Cold'steam, *Green'law*.

Dunse—the largest town in the county. **Coldstream**, on the Tweed—here, in 1660, General Monk raised the regiment still

known as the Coldstream Guards. Greenlaw, near the centre—an unimportant town.

ROXBURGH or **TEVIOTDALE**.—Hawick, Kel'so, *Jedburgh*, Mel'rose.

Hawick, on the Teviot—manufactures of hosiery, plaids, and coloured flannels. **Kelso**, on the Tweed—beautifully situated; *Floors Castle*, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, in the neighbourhood. **Jedburgh**, on the Jed—woollen manufactures. **Kelso**, **Melrose**, and **Jedburgh** has each the remains of an abbey founded by King David I. in 1128, 1136, and about 1150.

DUMFRIES.—*Dumfries'*, An'nan, San'quhar, Mof'fat.

Dumfries, on the Nith—market for cattle and agricultural produce; here Robert Burns the poet died in 1796. **Annan**, on the Annan—seaport. **Sanquhar**, on the Nith—carpet manufactures. **Moffat**—frequented for its sulphurous springs.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT or **EAST GALLOWAY**.—*Kirkcudbright*,¹ Castle-Doug'las, New Gal'loway.

Kirkcudbright, at the mouth of the Dee—has a good harbour, but not much trade. **Castle-Douglas**, near the Dee—exports agricultural produce.

WIGTOWN or **WEST GALLOWAY**.—Stranraer,² New'ton-Stew'art, Portpat'rick, *Wig'town*.

Stranraer, on Loch Ryan—good trade with Ireland. **Newton-Stewart**, on the Cree—an educational establishment called the Ewart Institute. **Portpatrick**, on the coast—the nearest port to Ireland. **Wigtown**, on Wigtown Bay—small seaport.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Manufactures, agriculture, fishing, and commerce are the chief pursuits.

The cotton manufactures are carried on at Glasgow, Paisley, and neighbouring towns; the linen manufacture has Dundee as a centre; woollen goods, including tweeds, hosiery, carpets, tartans, etc., are manufactured in Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kilmarnock, Stirling, Bannockburn, and Aberdeen; extensive iron-works are in the coal and iron districts; and iron ship-building, including machinery, is an important branch of industry on the Clyde. There, between Glasgow and Greenock, as many as 170 steamers have been launched in one year.

In the Lowlands, the cultivation of the soil engages a large proportion of the population. Sheep-farming is carried on to a great extent in the Highlands, where, in many counties, it has entirely superseded the rearing of cattle.

¹ Pronounced *Kirk-coo'brā*.

² *Stran-rawr'*.

The fisheries have long been important, and are still of increasing value. Herring, cod, haddocks, and other white fish, crabs, lobsters, and salmon, are chiefly taken. Whale fishing is pursued in the Greenland seas.

The foreign commerce is nearly the same as that of England, the imports being chiefly raw material for the manufactures, and the exports manufactured goods, coals, etc.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religion is Presbyterianism, but there are numerous dissenters, all sects being freely tolerated. Education is widely diffused, and generally is much appreciated. A national system was established in 1872.

GOVERNMENT.—Since the Union in 1707, the government of Scotland has been united to that of England, but it still retains its own laws and its own mode of administering them.

POPULATION.—Over $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

IRELAND.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Ireland, occupying an area of 32,500 square miles, lies to the west of Great Britain.

From Fair Head in Antrim to Mizen Head in Cork, the distance is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, from Slyne Head in Galway, to the most easterly point in Down, is 200 miles.

NAME.—Ireland means the *west land*.

Ireland is derived from the native name Erin, which, from two Gaelic words, *iar*, the west, and *in*, an island, means the *Western Isle*. The country is so called from its situation with regard to Great Britain.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.W.* and *S.*, the Atlantic Ocean; *E.*, the Irish Sea.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country is for the most part *level*, but in the west and south, and in various parts along the coast, are mountains and cliffs of considerable elevation.

In the middle of the country is a number of bogs, which occupy nearly two-fifths of the whole island. On the east the coast is unbroken, but elsewhere it is so indented that no part is more than 50 miles distant from the sea. The coast-line measures 2300 miles.

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DIVISIONS.—Ireland is divided into 4 provinces:—**ULSTER, LEINSTER, MUNSTER, and CONNAUGHT.** These are subdivided into 32 counties, namely:—

In Ulster.

AN'TRIM.	MON'AGHAN.	TYRONE'.
DOWN.	CAY'AN.	LON'DONDERRY.
ARMAGH'.	FERMAN'AGH.	DON'EGAL.

In Leinster.

LOUTH.	KING'S COUNTY.	CAR'LOW.
MEATH.	KILDARE'.	QUEEN'S COUNTY.
WEST MEATH.	DUBLIN.	KILKEN'NY.
LONG'FORD.	WICK'LOW.	WEX'FORD.

In Munster.

TIPPERA'RY.	CORK.	LIM'ERICK.
WATERFORD.	KER'RY.	CLARE.

In Connaught.

GAL'WAY.	SLI'GO.	ROSCOM'MON.
MAY'O.	LEI'TRIM.	

ISLANDS.—*Rath'lin*, N. of Antrim; *North Isles of Ar'ran*, W. of Donegal; *Ach'il Island* and *Clare Island*, W. of Mayo; *South Isles of Ar'ran*, W. of Clare; *Val-en'tia*, W. of Kerry; *Clear Island*, S. of Cork; *Cove Island*, in Cork Harbour; *Saltee' Islands*, S. of Wexford.

The islands of Ireland are generally small and unimportant. *Rathlin* has the remains of a castle in which Robert Bruce was concealed in 1306. *Valentia* is the eastern terminus of the Atlantic telegraphic cable.

CAPIES.—*Fair Head* and *Bengore' Head*, in Antrim; *Mal'in Head* and *Ros'san Point*, in Donegal; *Ach'il Head*, on the island of Achil; *Slyne Head*, in Galway; *Loop Head*, S.W. of Clare; *Ker'ry Head* and *Bo'hus Head*, in Kerry; *Crow Head*, *Sheep Head*, and *Miz'en Head*, in Cork; *Cape Clear*, on Clear Island; *Carn'sore Point*, in Wexford; *Wick'low Head*, in Wicklow; *Howth Head*, in Dublin.

Fair Head and *Bengore Head*, with the *Giant's Causeway* in the neighbourhood, afford the finest specimens of columnar basalt in Europe. *Cape Clear* is the most southerly point of Ireland.

MOUNTAINS.—There are six mountain groups in Ireland:—The *Wick'low Mountains*, in Wicklow; the *Mountains of Mourne*, in Down; the *An'trim Mountains*, in the S. of Antrim; the *Mountains of Don'egal*, in the N.W.; the *Mountains of Connema'ra*, in Mayo and Galway; and the *Mountains of Ker'ry*, in the S.W.

The **Wicklow Mountains** are famed for their picturesque scenery. They consist of an irregular mass of detached heights, of which the culminating point is *Lugnaquilla*, 3039 feet. Of the **Mourne Mountains**, the highest is *Slieve Donard*, 2796 feet. The **Mountains of Donegal** include *Errigal*, 2466 feet, and the *Bluestack*, 2213 feet.

The culminating heights of the **Connemara Mountains** are *Mweelrea*, *Nephin*, and *Croagh Patrick* in Mayo, and the *Twelve Pins* in Galway. Among other ranges in the **Mountains of Kerry** are *Mangerton* and *Macgillicuddy's Reeks*. In the latter is *Carn Tual*, 3414 feet, the highest summit in Ireland.

The mountains inland are the *Slieve Bloom* in King's and Queen's Counties, and the *Galtee* and the *Knockmeledown* in Tipperary.

BAYS, LOUGHS, ETC.—*Lough Swil'ly*, N. of Donegal; *Lough Foyle*, between Donegal and Londonderry; *Bel-fast' Lough*, between Antrim and Down; *Strang'ford Lough* and *Dundrum' Bay*, E. of Down; *Car'lingford Bay*, between Down and Louth; *Dundalk' Bay*, E. of Louth; *Dub'lin Bay*, E. of Dublin; *Wex'ford Harbour*, S.E. of Wexford; *Waterford Harbour*, between Wexford and Waterford; *Cork Harbour*, in the S.E., and *Ban'try Bay*, in the S.W. of Cork; *Kenmare' River*, S. of Kerry; *Din'gle Bay* and *Trale'e' Bay*, W. of Kerry; *Mouth of the Shannon*, between Limerick and Clare; *Gal'way Bay*, W. of Galway; *Clew Bay*, W. of Mayo; *Killa'la Bay*, between Mayo and Sligo; *Sl'i'go Bay*, N. of Sligo; *Don'egal Bay*, S. of Donegal.

Many of the inlets afford secure anchorage for ships of the largest size. Of these may be named *Strangford*, *Cork*, *Bantry*, and *Blacksod*. The last is a resort for ships of war.

RIVERS.—The *Shan'n'on*, from Cavan, flows S.W. into the Atlantic; the *Black'water*, the *Lee*, and the *Ban'don* flow E. through Cork into the Atlantic; the *Bar'*

row, from the Slieve Bloom Mountains, flows S. into Waterford Harbour; the *Sla'ney* flows through Carlow and Wexford into Wexford Harbour; the *Lif'fey* flows through Kildare and Dublin into Dublin Bay; the *Boyne* flows through Meath to the Irish Sea; the *Lag'an*, between Antrim and Down, falls into Belfast Lough; the *Bann* flows through Lough Neagh into the Atlantic; the *Foyle* flows N. into Lough Foyle.

The largest river is the *Shannon*, which is also the second in the British Isles. Its course of 214 miles is navigable to Lough Allen, within 7 miles of its source. Important tributaries of the *Barrow* are the *Nore* and the *Suir*, both from the neighbourhood of the Slieve Bloom Mountains. The *Bann*, owing to the rapidity of its current, is not of commercial importance, but is famed for its salmon fisheries, as most of the rivers of Ireland are.

LAKES.—*Lough Ne'agh*, between Antrim and Tyrone; *Lough Erne*, in Fermanagh; *Loughs A'l'en, Baf'fin, Ree*, and *Derg*, all in the course of the *Shannon*; *Lough Mask*, between Mayo and Galway; *Lough Cor'rib*, in Galway; *Lakes of Killar'ney*, in Kerry.

Lough Neagh is the largest lake in the British Isles. The *Lakes of Killarney* contain a number of finely-wooded isles, and are much frequented for their picturesque scenery.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—Its insular situation and its numerous lakes cause the climate of Ireland to be mild and very humid, as a consequence of which the country is clothed with almost perpetual verdure, from which it is not unfrequently called the "Green" or "Emerald Isle." Except in the bogs, the soil is rich and very fertile.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The natural products correspond to those of Great Britain. Animals are not so numerous, but cattle, horses, and sheep are valuable, the native stocks having been much improved by the introduction of foreign breeds. Since the failure of the potato crop in 1845, corn is much more extensively cultivated than before, but the principal crop is flax, for the linen manufactures. Coal, iron, lead, and copper are widely diffused. Gold and silver are found in Wicklow.

PEOPLE.—The native Irish are of Celtic origin, and bear resemblance to the Highlanders of Scotland. They are a shrewd, lively, and warm-hearted people. Brave and regardless of danger, they make excellent soldiers, and in literature and science not a few have held a very conspicuous place.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Counties in Ulster, with their Chief Towns

ANTRIM.—*Belfast*, Carrickfergus, Lisburn.

Belfast and Carrickfergus, on Belfast Lough, and Lisburn, on the Lagan, are noted for linen and cotton manufactures. Belfast is also noted for its academical institutions.

DOWN.—Newry, Newtonards', *Downpatrick*.

Newry, on the Newry—great trade in provisions. **Newtonards**, on Strangford Lough—linen and muslins. **Downpatrick**, S. of Strangford Lough—cathedral in which St Patrick was buried.

ARMAGH.—*Armagh*, Lurgan, Portadown'.

Armagh, on the Callan—the see of an Episcopalian archbishop. **Lurgan**, in the N.E.—manufactures of diapers and muslins, and extensive bleachfields. **Portadown**, on the Bann—great railway centre, and large trade in linen and yarns.

MONAGHAN.—*Monaghan*, Clo'nes.

Monaghan, on the Ulster Canal—good trade. **Clones**—remains of an abbey; linen manufactures and tanneries.

CAVAN.—*Cav'an*, Cootehill.

Cavan in the centre, and Cootehill in the north—linen manufactures.

FERMANAGH.—*Enniskillen*.

Enniskillen is situated on an island in the narrowest part of Lough Erne, and is famous for its adherence to the cause of William III. in 1688.

TYRONE.—Strabane', Dungan'non, *Omagh*'.

Strabane, on the Mourne—a small town. **Dungannon**, in the S.E.—manufactures of linen and earthenware. **Omagh**, in the centre—manufacture of brown linens and trade in corn.

LONDONDERRY.—*Lon'donderry*, Coleraine'.

Londonderry, on the Foyle—chief port of the north; famous for the siege it sustained for 105 days against the forces of James II. in 1689. **Coleraine**, on the Bann—linen manufactures and extensive salmon fisheries.

DONEGAL.—Ballyshan'non, Letterken'ny, *Lif'ford*.

Ballyshannon, on the Erne—salmon fishery. **Letterkenny**, on the Swilly—good trade in linen. **Lifford**, on the Foyle—smallest county town in Ireland.

Counties in Leinster.

LOUTH.—Drogh'eda, *Dundalk*', Ardee'.

Drogheda, on the Boyne—linen and cotton manufactures, and a good trade in brewing. In the neighbourhood was fought the *Battle of the Boyne*, in which the forces of James II. were completely defeated by those of William III., 1690. **Dundalk**, at the head of Dundalk Bay—good trade and manufactures of cambric.

MEATH.—Nav'an, Kells, *Trim*.

Navan, on the Blackwater—flour, flax, and paper mills. **Kells**—numerous antiquities. **Trim**, on the Boyne—ecclesiastical remains. *Dungan Castle*, in the neighbourhood, was the birthplace of the first Duke of Wellington.

WEST MEATH.—Athlone', *Mullingar*'.

Athlone, on the Shannon—chief military station for the west of Ireland. In the neighbourhood is *Clonmacheis*, one of the sacred places of Ireland, with ruined churches, round towers, and other remains of the 9th and 10th centuries. **Mullingar**, on the Royal Canal—horse and cattle markets.

LONGFORD.—*Longford*, Edge'worthstown.

Longford, on the Camlin—military station. **Edgeworthstown**, near Longford—birthplace of the celebrated writer Maria Edgeworth.

KING'S COUNTY.—Par'sonstown, *Tullamore*'.

Parsonstown, in the W.—a small town, near which is *Birr Castle*, where is the monster telescope of the late Earl of Rosse. **Tullamore**, on the Grand Canal—linen manufactures.

KILDARE.—Athy', *Naas*, Maynooth', Kildare'.

Athy, an inland town, intersected by the Barrow. **Naas**, the assize town of Kildare, on a branch of the Grand Canal, was once the residence of the kings of Leinster. **Maynooth**, in the N.—St Patrick's College, founded in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy. **Kildare**, in the W.—extensive common in its neighbourhood, called the "Curragh," where races are held and a camp is established.

DUBLIN.—*Dub'lin*, Kings'town, Balbrigg'an.

Dublin, on the Liffey—one of the finest cities in Europe, with a university and many literary and scientific establishments. **Kingstown**—the port of Dublin; a watering-place, with extensive commerce. **Balbriggan**, in the N.—extensive manufactures of hosiery.

WICKLOW.—*Arklow*, *Bray*, *Wicklow*.

Arklow, on the *Avoca*—fisheries, and exports of copper and lead. **Bray**—fashionable resort for sea-bathing. **Wicklow**—small seaport.

CARLOW.—*Carlow*, *Tulow*.

Carlow, on the *Barrow*—magnificent Roman Catholic cathedral and college. **Tulow**, on the *Slaney*—flour mills.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—*Mountmellick*, *Maryborough*.

Mountmellick, in the N.—chiefly occupied by Quakers. **Maryborough**, in the centre—a poor town, with few good houses.

KILKENNY.—*Kilken'ny*, *Ca'lan*, *Castleco'mer*.

Kilkenny, on the *Nore*—black marble quarries in its neighbourhood. **Castleco'mer**, in the N.—collieries.

WEXFORD.—*Wexford*, *New Ross*, *Enniscor'thy*.

Wexford, at the mouth of the *Slaney*—fisheries and exports of agricultural produce. **New Ross**, on the *Barrow*—agricultural exports. **Enniscor'thy**, on the *Slaney*—a small but beautifully situated town, near which was fought the battle of *Vinegar Hill*, in which the insurgent Irish were defeated by the Royalists in 1798.

Counties in Munster.

TIPPERARY.—*Clonmel*, *Ne'nagh*, *Tippera'ry*, *Ca'hir*.

Clonmel, on the *Suir*—a neat town, with exports of agricultural produce. **Nenagh**, in the N.W.—military station. **Tippera'ry** and **Cahir** are engaged in agricultural business.

WATERFORD.—*Wa'terford*, *Dungar'van*.

Waterford, on the *Suir*—a very ancient town, has extensive exports of live stock and dairy produce. **Dungarvan**—a small seaport with a good fishery.

CORK.—*Cork*, *Queens'town*, *Fer'moy*, *Yough'al*, *Ban'don*, *Kinsale'*.

Cork, on the *Lee*—the commercial emporium of the S.W., has important manufactures of leather, iron, glass, gloves, etc. **Queenstown**, on *Cove Island*—excellent harbour, which serves as a naval station. **Fermoy**, on the *Blackwater*—important military station. **Youghal**, on *Youghal Bay*—salmon fisheries; here the first potatoes introduced into Europe were grown in the garden of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1588. **Bandon**, on the *Bandon*—distilleries and manufactures of camlets and linens. **Kinsale**—favourite seaside resort.

KERRY.—*Tralee'*, Killar'ney, Din'gle.

Tralee, on Tralee Bay—exports agricultural produce, iron, and timber. **Killarney**, on the Lake of Killarney—a small town much visited by tourists on account of the splendid scenery by which it is surrounded. **Dingle**, on Dingle Bay—the most westerly town in Ireland.

LIMERICK.—*Lim'erick*, Rathkeale', Newcas'tle.

Limerick, on the Shannon—important commercial town; its castle, the scene of many historical events, was unsuccessfully besieged by William III. in 1690, but was taken in 1691, which put an end to the power of James II. in Ireland. **Rathkeale** and **Newcastle**, both on the Deel—unimportant towns.

CLARE.—*En'nis*, Kilrush', Killaloe'.

Ennis, on the Fergus—once famous as a seat of learning, has the remains of three abbeys in its neighbourhood. **Kilrush**, on the Shannon—a small fishing town with a capacious harbour, a place of refuge for ships in distress. **Killaloe**—has a cathedral of the 12th century, and earlier remains.

Counties in Connaught.**GALWAY.**—*Gal'way*, Tu'am, Ballinasloe', Loughrea'.

Galway, on Galway Bay—the chief port of Connaught, and the seat of a Queen's College; has a good trade, and extensive salmon and herring fisheries. **Tuam**, N.E. of Galway—a small but thriving town; has ecclesiastical importance as the see of a Roman Catholic archbishop, who is Primate of Connaught. **Ballinasloe**, partly in Roscommon—a thriving town; is the seat of the great agricultural fair of Ireland.

MAYO.—*Ballina'*, West'port, *Castlebar'*.

Ballina, on the Moy—a fishing station, with exports of grain and provisions. **Westport**, on Clew Bay—a very pretty town, with a good export trade. **Castlebar**, near the centre—active trade in linen.

SLIGO.—*Sligo*.

Sligo, on Sligo Bay—a flourishing seaport, with a good trade.

LEITRIM.—*Car'rick-on-Shan'non*.

Carriek, at the confluence of the Shannon and the Boyle—a small town, with a good trade in butter and grain.

ROSCOMMON.—*Boyle*, *Roscom'mon*, El'phin.

Boyle, in the N.—ruins of an abbey founded in 1161. **Roscommon**, near Lough Ree—woollen, linen, and earthenware manufactures.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture and manufactures occupy the bulk of the population.

Agriculture is in a very backward state, arising from the number of small holdings, which are, however, annually decreasing. A great proportion of the cultivable soil is in pasture, so that great numbers of cattle of all kinds are reared, and dairy produce, especially butter, forms a valuable and extensive export. The principal crops are flax, oats, and potatoes.

The chief manufacture is linen, mostly confined to the province of Ulster, though, also, to some extent, carried on in the counties of the west and south. Its chief seat is Belfast, whence 65 million yards are exported every year. In the same locality, cotton spinning and sewed muslin work give employment to a large number of the population. Woollen stuffs are made in the central counties, and silks and mixed stuffs in Dublin and Waterford.

The fisheries, though valuable, are not pursued with spirit. Herrings, cod, ling, pilchards, and mackerel abound in the seas around the coast. Salmon, eels, and trout are plentiful in the rivers. The foreign commerce is inconsiderable.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—More than three-fourths of the people are Roman Catholics. About one-fifth are Protestants. Education is attended to with much more solicitude than formerly.

GOVERNMENT.—Since the year 1801, Ireland has been united to Great Britain, and is governed by the same laws. The vice-regal governor is styled the Lord-Lieutenant.

POPULATION.—The population in 1861 was more than 5½ millions, but in consequence of extensive emigration it had, in 1871, decreased to somewhat less than 5½ millions.

Principal Railways in Great Britain and Ireland.

ENGLAND.—**The Great Northern.**—London to York; extended by the *York and Newcastle Line* to Newcastle, and by the *Newcastle and Berwick Line* to Berwick.

The London and North-Western.—London to Carlisle by Rugby, Stafford, Crewe, Preston, Lancaster, and Penrith.

The Midland.—London to Leeds; extended by the *North-Western Line* to Morecambe, and by the *Lancaster and Carlisle Line* to Carlisle.

The Great Eastern has three chief sections:—

Cambridge Line.—London to Yarmouth.

Colchester Line.—London to Lowestoft.

East Suffolk Line.—Ipswich to Yarmouth.

The Great Western has three main divisions and three principal sections:—

Main Divisions. I.—London to Bristol and Exeter.

II.—London to Liverpool and Manchester.

III.—London to Portland.

North-Western Section.—Oxford to Wolverhampton.

South-Western Section.—Oxford to Newport.

South Wales Section.—London to Milford.

The South-Eastern.—*Main Line.*—London to Dover.

North Kent Line.—London to Maidstone.

London and South-Western has four principal sections:—

Section I.—London to Portland. *II.*—London to Bideford. *III.*—London to Ryde. *IV.*—London to Reading.

London, Chatham, and Dover.

London, Brighton, and South Coast.—London to Portsmouth, with sections to Brighton, Hastings, Epsom, and Dorking.

SCOTLAND.—The North British.—*Main Line.*—Edinburgh to Carlisle, and by branch from Riccarton Junction to Newcastle.

Section I.—Edinburgh to Berwick. *II.*—Edinburgh to Glasgow. *III.*—Edinburgh to Perth and Dundee.

IV.—Stirling through Fife to Dundee.

The Caledonian.—*Main Line.*—Glasgow to Carlisle; branch from Carstairs Junction to Edinburgh. By the *Caledonian* and the *Scottish Central Lines*, Carlisle is connected with Perth and the North.

Glasgow and the South-Western.—*Main Line.*—Glasgow to Carlisle by Dumfries.

Ayrshire Section.—Glasgow to Dalmellington by Ayr.

The Great North of Scotland.—Aberdeen to Lossiemouth.

The Highland Railway connects Perth with Forres, Nairn, Inverness, Dingwall (with branch to Strone Ferry for Skye), Tain, Golspie, and Helmsdale.

IRELAND.—The Midland Great Western.—Dublin to Galway, by Mullingar and Athlone.

The Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.—Dublin to Wexford.

The Great South-Western.—Dublin to Cork, with branches to Youghal and Tralee.

The Dublin and Belfast Junction.—Dublin to Belfast.

The Irish North-Western.—Dundalk to Londonderry by Enniskillen, Omagh, and Strabane.

The Belfast and Northern Counties.—Belfast to Londonderry.

In 1873 the total length of the railways in the United Kingdom was 16,082 miles, and the traffic realized £55,675,421.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IN EUROPE.—Gibraltar—Fortress in the S. of Spain; Malta and Gozo—Islands in the Mediterranean; Heligoland—Island at the mouth of the Elbe.

IN ASIA.—Aden—Fortress in the S. of Arabia; British India, with the Provinces beyond the Ganges; Ceylon—Island off the S. of India; Malacca, in the S., and Wellesley Province, in the W. of the Malay Peninsula; Penang and Singapore—Islands of the Malay Peninsula; Hong-Kong—Island off the S. of China.

IN AFRICA.—Cape Colony, Transvaal Territory, and Natal, in the S.; Sierra Leone, Gambia, and the Gold Coast Colony, in the W.; Mauritius—Island, E. of Madagascar; St Helena—Island, W. from Benguela.

IN NORTH AMERICA.—British North America; British Honduras, in Central America; the Bermudas—Islands E. of the United States; Jamaica, Trinidad, and several others of the West India Islands.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.—British Guiana, in the N.; Falkland Islands, E. of Patagonia.

IN OCEANIA.—Australia; Tasmania, S. of Australia; New Zealand—Three islands S.E. of Australia; Norfolk Island, N. of New Zealand; the Fiji Islands, E. of Australia.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Norway and Sweden, with an area of 293,920 square miles, occupy the north-western portion of Europe.

Norway and Sweden are often spoken of as Scandinavia, or the Scandinavian Peninsula. The greatest length is nearly 1200 miles; the greatest breadth 450 miles. Of the area, 170,629 square miles are in Sweden, and 123,291 in Norway. Sweden is thus nearly three times the size of England and Wales, and Norway more than four times the size of Scotland.

NAMES.—Norway means the *North Way* or *Northern Territory*. The origin of Sweden is not well known.

BOUNDARIES.—N., the Arctic Ocean; W., the Atlantic, the North Sea, and the Cattegat; S., the Skager Rack

and the Baltic; *E.*, the Baltic, Gulf of Bothnia, and Finland.

NATURAL FEATURES.—Norway is very *mountainous*, with low *plains* along the coast. A great part of Sweden is *table-land*, sloping gradually towards the Baltic.

Both countries are diversified by extensive lakes, rocks, cataracts, and fertile valleys. Immense forests clothe the mountains, and glaciers occupy the depressions in many of the table-lands. The coast is indented with numerous *fiords* or *firths*, some of which penetrate far into the land with breadths varying from 100 yards to several miles.

DIVISIONS.—Norway is divided into 6 and Sweden into 3 Provinces:—

<i>In Norway.</i>		<i>In Sweden.</i>
CHRISTIAN'SAND'.	HAMAR.	GOTH'LAND.
CHRISTIAN'IA, OR	DRONT'HEIM, OR	SVESLAND, OR
AG'GERSHUUS.	TROND'HEIM.	SWEDEN PROPER.
BER'GEN.	TROMSOE.	NORR'LAND.

ISLANDS.—*Goth'land* and *Oe'land*, in the Baltic; the *Lofoden Isles*, in the North Sea.

The *Lofoden Isles* are destitute of vegetation, and are only useful as stations for the fisheries. Between two of them in the S. is the dangerous whirlpool called the *Maelstrom*.

CAPIES.—The *North Cape*, on a small island N. of Finmark; *Nord Kyn*, N. of Finmark; the *Naze*, S. of Christiansand.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Dofrine* or *Dov'refeld*, in Norway; the *Kio'len Mountains*, between Nordland and Sweden.

The highest summits of the *Dofrines* are *Skagesloestinden*, 8670 feet, and *Snashatten*, 7620 feet.

FIORDS.—*Christian'ia Fiord*, S. of Christiania; *Dront'heim Fiord*, W. of Drontheim.

RIVERS.—In Norway—The *Glom'men*, the *Dram'men*, and the *Lou'ven*, flow through Christiania into the Skager Rack; the *Ta'na*, between Finmark and Russia, flows into the Northern Ocean. In Sweden—The *Go'tha*, from Lake Wener, flows into the Cattegat; *Dal Elf*, flows through Svealand into the Baltic; the

Umea, the *Pitea*, and several other rivers, flow through Norrland into the Gulf of Bothnia.

Waterfalls are very numerous on the rivers of both countries. Some of them have a descent of nearly 1000 feet, and are considered the most magnificent in Europe.

LAKES.—*Wener*, *Wetter*, and *Mæl*'lar, in Sweden; *Mios'en*, in Norway.

Wener, the largest, covers an area of about 2000 square miles. *Mæl*'lar is said to contain nearly 1400 islands, some of which are very beautiful. Smaller lakes are very numerous.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—Along the west coast the climate is mild, caused by the influence of the Gulf Stream and the numerous fiords. In the interior and the north, the winters are very severe. Sweden, generally, is colder than Norway, but in summer the heat is intense. The soil is unproductive.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The wild animals include the brown bear, wolf, lynx, fox, and lemming. Of domestic animals, the horses and cattle are small; goats are more numerous than sheep. The reindeer is invaluable to the Laplander. Forests of pine, birch, fir, and other trees cover more than three-fourths of the surface. The mountains are rich in minerals, including iron, copper, silver, and cobalt. Swedish iron is excellent.

PEOPLE.—The Norwegians and Swedes are of Teutonic origin. The Laplanders and Finns are Mongolian. In manners, the Norwegians and Swedes very much resemble each other. They are brave, industrious, hospitable, and light-hearted; very tenacious of old customs, and in some places retain many peculiarities of dress and language.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—NORWAY—*Christian'ia*, Ber'gen, Dront'heim, Stavan'ger, Dram'men, Christiansand'.

Christiania, at the head of Christiania Bay—chief seat of the foreign trade. *Bergen*, on the W. coast—is the chief emporium of the fisheries. *Drontheim*, on Drontheim Bay—the former capital; in its cathedral, which is the finest church in Norway, the kings are still crowned. *Stavanger*, on the S.W. coast—chief seat of the herring trade. *Drammen*, at the mouth of the Drammen—great trade in timber.

SWEDEN.—*Stock'holm*, Got'tenburg, Norr'köping, Mal'moe, Carlscro'na, Gef'le, Upsa'la.

Stockholm, at the junction of Lake Mælar with the Baltic—built on several islands, and styled the “Venice of the North.” **Gottenburg**, at the mouth of the Gotha—manufactures, and considerable trade. **Norrköping**, on the Motala—exports grain and iron. **Malmö**, on the Sound—port of communication with Denmark and N.W. Germany. **Carlsrona**, on the S.E. coast—principal station of the Swedish navy; has docks hewn out of solid granite. **Gefle**, on the Gulf of Bothnia—shipbuilding, and extensive trade in iron and timber. **Upsala**—university, and a cathedral in which Linnæus and Gustava Vasa are buried.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture and fishing are the chief occupations. Agriculture is in an improving condition. The objects of culture are barley, oats, rye, flax, hemp, and the potato. Dairy produce in both countries is excellent. The fisheries are prosecuted along the coast, and are very productive. Herring, cod, and lobsters are taken off Norway, the *stroeming* off Sweden, and salmon in most of the rivers and fiords. The manufactures are unimportant. In Sweden, mining gives employment to about 25,000. Commerce is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, Brazil, France, and Germany.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The established religion is Lutheranism, but all sects are tolerated except Mormons. Education is very general.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is a constitutional monarchy. Since 1814, Norway and Sweden have been governed by the same king, but in every other respect they are distinct and independent kingdoms.

POPULATION.—Over 5½ millions, of which more than 4 millions are in Sweden, and above 1½ million in Norway.

DENMARK.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Denmark lies to the south of Norway. Its area is about 14,550 square miles.

Denmark is about one-fourth the size of England and Wales.

NAME.—Denmark means the *down* or *low country*.

Some consider Denmark to mean the *march* or boundary of the *Danes*.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Skager Rack; *W.*, the Ger-

man Ocean; *S.*, Prussia; *E.*, the Baltic, the Sound, and the Cattegat.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country is uniformly *level*.

In Jutland, the country is dreary and destitute of vegetation, but the islands are fertile, and along the coasts are extensive tracts of rich and beautiful aspect. The coast is indented by numerous creeks, bays, and fiords.

DIVISIONS. — **PENINSULAR DENMARK** OR **JUTLAND**, and **INSULAR DENMARK** OR the Islands between the Cattegat and the Baltic.

The principal islands are **Zealand**, **Funen**, **Laaland**, **Falster**, **Langeland**, **Moen**, and **Bornholm**. In 1864, the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, with a population of one million, were separated from Denmark and annexed to Prussia.

CAPE.—The *Skaw*, N. of Jutland.

GULF AND CHANNELS.—The *Limfjord*, in Jutland; the *Sound*, between Zealand and Funen; the *Great Belt*, between Zealand and Funen; the *Little Belt*, between Funen and Schleswig.

By the *Limfjord* there is water communication between the Cattegat and the German Ocean, but for commercial purposes it is of little use. Nearly 20,000 vessels pass through the *Sound* every year, and until lately all had to pay toll to the King of Denmark on doing so.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate is mild. On the islands the soil is fertile. In Jutland, a large part is moorland and unproductive. In the S.W. is some good pasture land.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The wild animals are small and unimportant; the domestic animals are the **horse**, **cattle**, **sheep**, and **swine**. There are few forests, and no minerals.

PEOPLE.—The inhabitants are of the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family. They are simple, humane, industrious, and patriotic, inclined to conviviality, and are rather fond of outward show.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Copenha'gen*, O'densee, Aar'huus, Aal'borg, Elsinore', Ros'kilde.

Copenhagen, on the E. coast of Zealand—strongly fortified; naval battle in 1801, in which Nelson destroyed the Danish

fleet; bombarded by the English in 1807, and the Danish fleet brought to England. **Odensee**, in Funen—manufactures of gloves and iron goods; fine cathedral. **Aarhuus**, on the E. coast of Jutland—an improving town, with a cathedral. **Aalborg**, on the Liimfiord—the seat of various public institutions. **Roskilde**, in Zealand—Gothic cathedral, containing the tombs of several Danish kings.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture and the Fisheries are the chief occupations. The manufactures are almost entirely domestic. The commerce is active, the chief exports being agricultural produce.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The established religion is **Lutheranism**, adhered to by almost the entire population. Education is very general; few are found who cannot read and write.

POPULATION.—Over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million, of which nearly one million (996,638) are on the islands.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—Iceland, in the N. Atlantic; the **Faroe Islands**, in the German Ocean; **Santa Cruz**, **St Thomas**, and **St John**, in the West Indies; **Greenland**, or Danish America.

HOLLAND.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Holland is in the west of Continental Europe. Its area, including the Dutch portion of Limburg and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, is 13,627 square miles.

Holland is considerably less than half the size of Scotland.

NAME.—Holland means the *hollow* or *low land*.

Holland is also called the **Netherlands** or the **Low Countries**, in allusion to its *low* situation, the greater part of the country being under the level of the sea.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.* and *W.*, the North Sea; *S.*, Belgium; *E.*, Prussia and Hanover.

NATURAL FEATURES.—Holland is a vast *plain*, without what may be called an elevation throughout its whole area.

In consequence of the depressed condition of the country,

artificial mounds or dykes* have been raised along the coasts to prevent encroachments of the sea. Canals are very numerous, between which are everywhere meadows of the richest green.

PROVINCES.—Holland is divided into 12 provinces:—

NORTH HOL'LAND.	U'TRECHT.	GRON'INGEN.
SOUTH HOL'LAND.	GUEL'DERLAND.	FRIES'LAND.
ZEAL'AND.	OVERYSSEL.	LIM'BURG.
NORTH BRABANT'.	DREN'THE.	LUX'EMBURG.

SEAS AND BAYS.—The *Zuyder Zee*, E. of North Holland; the *Y*, extends westward from the S. of *Zuyder Zee*; *Lau'wer Zee*, N.E. of Friesland; *Dol'lart Zee*, between Groningen and Hanover.

Zuyder Zee and *Dollart Zee* were formed by irruptions of the sea, the former in 1282 and the latter in 1277.

RIVERS.—The *Rhine* from Germany, and the *Maas* and *Scheldt* from France, fall into the North Sea.

The *Rhine*, after entering Holland, divides into four branches, —the *Waal*, the *Yssel*, the *Leek*, and the *Old Rhine*. The *Scheldt* divides into the *East Scheldt* and the *West Scheldt*.

ISLANDS.—*Wal'cheren*, N. and S. *Bev'eland*, *Tho'len*, *Schou'wen*, *Over Flak'ke*, *Bey'erland*, etc., at the mouths of the *Maas* and *Scheldt*; *Tex'el*, *Vlie'land*, *Terschell'ing*, and *A'meland*, at the entrance of the *Zuyder Zee*.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate is colder than that of England, and remarkable for humidity. During winter the canals are frozen, and skates and sledges are then common means of locomotion. The soil is fertile. Parts naturally unproductive have been much improved by the skill and industry of the people.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—There are no large wild animals, but frogs and other reptiles are unusually numerous. Land vegetation is scanty. Aquatic plants are more plentiful. There are no minerals.

PEOPLE.—The people are of Teutonic origin, and are called Dutch. They are remarkable for their cleanliness, frugality, and industry, and for the indomitable courage they have shown in defence of liberty.

* These dykes are formed of sand or earth, in some places faced with stone, and held together by planting them with reeds. As they are apt to subside, they are carefully watched and maintained entire at great expense. Those of Zealand alone cost the government annually £80,000.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Amsterdam*, Rot'terdam, The Hague, U'trecht, Ley'den, Gron'ingen, Haar'lem.

Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Amstel—town of great commercial importance, built on piles of wood driven into the ground. Like all the towns in Holland, it is intersected by numerous canals, by means of which vessels come close up to the quays and warehouses in the heart of the town. **Rotterdam**, on the Maas—the second city as regards population, wealth, and commerce; birthplace of Erasmus in 1467. **The Hague**, near the W. coast—an elegant city, the usual residence of the king, and the seat of government. **Utrecht**, on the Old Rhine—famous for the treaty which terminated the wars of the Spanish Succession in 1713. **Leyden**—siege nobly sustained against the Spaniards in 1573-4, in honour of which its university was founded in 1575. **Haarlem**, W. from Amsterdam—famous for its gardens, and the birthplace of Lawrence Coster about 1370.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture is the chief occupation. The Dutch are good farmers, but they pay more attention to dairy work and the rearing of cattle than to the raising of crops. The fisheries engage the coast population. Commerce in the large towns is active and extensive.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—About two-thirds of the population are Protestants. The rest are Roman Catholics and Jews. Education is general and much appreciated.

GOVERNMENT.—A limited monarchy. **POPULATION.**—Over 3½ millions.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—In the East Indies—Java, the Moluccas, parts of Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, part of Timor, Amboyna, and several smaller islands. In South America—Dutch Guiana or Surinam. In the West Indies—St Eustatius, Curacoa, part of St Martin, etc.

BELGIUM.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Belgium lies between Holland and France. Its area is 11,402 square miles.

Belgium is about one-fifth the size of England and Wales.

NAME.—Belgium is named from the *Belgæ*, the ancient inhabitants of the country.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, Holland ; *W.*, the North Sea ; *S.*, France ; *E.*, Prussia.

NATURAL FEATURES.—Except in the south and the south-east, where there are some slight elevations, the country is *low* and very *flat*.

As in Holland, the country is protected from inundations by dykes raised along the coast and river-courses.

PROVINCES.—Belgium is divided into 9 Provinces:—

WEST FLAN'DERS.	LIM'BURG.	NAMUR'.
EAST FLAN'DERS.	LIEGE'. ¹	HAINAULT'. ²
ANT'WERP.	LUX'EMBURG.	SOUTH BRABANT'.

RIVERS.—The *Scheldt*³ or *Escaut*,⁴ flows through Hainault and E. Flanders; the *Meuse* or *Maas*, flows through Namur and Liege.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate is generally temperate and healthy. In the low parts it is humid, but less so than in Holland. The soil, though naturally sandy, is rendered highly productive by skilful labour and the application of animal manure.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Wild animals are rare. The breeds of horses and cattle are much esteemed. Forests are extensive in the south, where all the usual European trees are found. Minerals are numerous and abundant; the most common are coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, sulphur, alum, marble, building stone, and slate.

PEOPLE.—The people are partly of Teutonic and partly of Celtic origin. The former are called *Flemings*, and speak a dialect of the Dutch called Flemish; the latter are called *Walloons*, and speak a corrupt dialect of the French. In character and manners they combine the industry of the Dutch with the lively and sprightly disposition of the French.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Brus'sels*, Ant'werp, Ghent,⁵ Bruges,⁶ Liege', Malines' or Mech'lin, Ver'viers, Ostend'.

Brussels, on the Senne—lace and carpet manufactures, which are much esteemed. Near Brussels is *Waterloo*, where Wellington completely defeated Napoleon I., 18th June 1815. Ant-

¹ Pronounced *Le-aish'*.

⁴ *Es-ko*.

² *Ha-no'*.

⁵ *Gent*, g hard.

³ *Shelt'*.

⁶ *Bruzsh*.

werp, on the Scheldt—the chief port; its cathedral, with a spire 403 feet high, is adorned with the finest paintings of Rubens, who died here in 1640. **Ghent**, at the junction of the Scheldt and the Lys—cotton, lace, and carpet manufactures. **Bruges**, in W. Flanders—its cathedral contains the tombs of Charles the Bold and Mary of Burgundy. **Liege**, on the Meuse—the chief seat of the iron-works, hence called the “Birmingham” of Belgium. **Malines**, on the Dyle—lace manufactures; handsome cathedral. **Verviers**, in Liege—manufactures of cloth. **Ostend**—packet station.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture, manufactures, and mining are all important branches of industry. Agriculture is chiefly confined to the western half of the country, where all kinds of grain are raised, and about a million of the people are engaged. The manufactures are carried on in all the large towns. Mining is confined to the south-east.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religion is **Roman Catholic**, but all sects are tolerated, and the clergy of all denominations receive an allowance from the State. Education is more carefully attended to in Belgium than in Catholic countries generally.

GOVERNMENT.—A limited constitutional monarchy.

POPULATION.—Over 5 millions. Belgium, having 446 inhabitants to the square mile, is the most densely peopled country in Europe.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Germany occupies an area of about 212,000 square miles in the centre of Europe.

Before 1866, Germany included a large part of Austria, but at the termination of the war in that year, Austria ceased to have any political connexion with Germany, and is hence no longer included as part of that country. In 1871 Germany acquired about 5500 square miles of territory from France.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Baltic, Denmark, and the North Sea; *W.*, Holland, Belgium, and France; *S.*, Switzerland and Austria; *E.*, Austria, Poland, and Russia.

DIVISIONS.—The German Empire consists of Twenty-six States and the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, confederated under the supremacy of Prussia, whose king is styled the Emperor of Germany.

I.—PRUSSIA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

NAME.—Prussia derives its name from the *Pruczi*, a Slavonic tribe, who came at an early period from Russia, and occupied the country round the mouth of the Vistula.

PROVINCES.—Prussia, not including the Duchy of Lauenburg, is divided into 12 Provinces:—

<i>In the East.</i>	<i>In the Centre.</i>	<i>In the West.</i>
PRUS'SIA PROPER.	POMERA'NIA.	HAN'OVER.
PO'SEN.	BRAN'DENBURG.	WESTPHA'LIA.
SILE'SIA.	PRUS'SIAN SAX'ONY.	RHEN'ISH PRUS'SIA.
	SCHLES'WIG-HOL'-	HESSÉ-NAS'SAU.
	STEIN.	
<i>In South Germany.</i>	LAU'ENBURG.	
HOHENZOL'LERN.		

The Duchy of Lauenburg is not yet incorporated with Prussia, but is connected with it only by personal union. Hesse-Nassau includes the states formerly known as Nassau and Hesse-Cassel.

ISLANDS.—*Rü'gen*, N.W. of Pomerania; *U'sedom*, at the mouth of the Oder; *Fehm'ern* and *Al'sen*, E. of Schleswig-Holstein.

MOUNTAINS.—*Riesengebir'ge*, between Prussia and Austria; *Hartz Mountains*, in Hanover and Saxony.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Cu'rische Haff*, at the mouth of the Memel; *Gulf of Dant'zic* and *Frische Haff*, at the mouth of the Vistula; *Grosse Haff*, at the mouth of the Oder.

RIVERS.—The *Mem'el* or *Nie'men*, the *Pre'gel*, the *Vis'tula*, and the *O'der*, fall into the Baltic; the *Elbe*, the *We'ser*, the *Ems*, and the *Rhine*, fall into the German Ocean.

The *Warta*, from Poland, is a tributary of the Oder. The *Moselle*, from France, is a tributary of the Rhine.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate in the eastern provinces is cold. In the western it is more temperate and steady. The soil is poor, sandy, and unproductive.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Forests of pine and fir cover a large part of the country, and afford shelter to numerous wild animals, of which the most common are the wolf, wild boar, hamster,

and fox. Mines of silver, lead, iron, copper, coal, and salt are worked in the Hartz district; and amber, a kind of fossil resin almost peculiar to Prussia, is found on the north-east shores.

PEOPLE.—In the German provinces the people are of Teutonic origin. In Prussia Proper, Posen, and the eastern part of Silesia, they are chiefly Slavonic. The Prussians are essentially German in their character, industrious, sincere, and persevering, but, having a tendency to speculative thought, are apt to be misled both in religion and philosophy.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—EASTERN PROVINCES.—Breslau, Königsberg, Dantzic, Posen, Memel.

Breslau, in Silesia—the seat of a great trade and manufactures. **Königsberg**, in Prussia Proper—has an extensive trade in grain. **Dantzic**, near the mouth of the Vistula—the principal port of Prussia, has extensive shipments of grain. **Posen**, on the Warta—an ancient town, was once the capital of Poland. **Memel**, on the Curische Haff—has a great timber trade.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Berlin', Stettin', Magdeburg, Altona, Halle, Potsdam, Frankfort-on-Oder, Kiel.

Berlin, on the Spree—an elegant city, with many fine public buildings, has important iron manufactures. **Stettin**, in Pomerania—an important seaport. **Magdeburg**, in Saxony—strongly fortified, has various manufactures. **Altona**, in Holstein—important commercial city. **Halle**, in Saxony—famous university. **Potsdam**, in Brandenburg—the frequent residence of the Prussian Court, and the birthplace of Humboldt the naturalist, in 1769. **Frankfort-on-Oder**—a fine city, with extensive commerce. **Kiel**, in Holstein—has a fine harbour and a good trade.

WESTERN PROVINCES.—Cologne', Hanover, Frankfort-on-Main, Aix-la-Chapelle', Düsseldorf, Munster, Wiesbaden.

Cologne, in Rhenish Prussia—noted for a fine cathedral, and for distilled waters called *Eau-de-Cologne*. **Hanover**, on the Leine—birthplace of Herschel the astronomer, and Schlegel the philosopher. **Frankfort-on-Main**—former seat of the Germanic Diet, with extensive commerce. **Aix-la-Chapelle**, near the Belgian frontier—favourite residence of Charlemagne, and noted for its mineral waters. **Düsseldorf** is an important town in the Rhine Province. **Munster**, in Westphalia—noted for the

treaty signed here in 1648, which put an end to the Thirty Years' War. Wiesbaden, in Hesse-Nassau—noted for its baths.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—The Prussians are chiefly engaged in agriculture. All kinds of corn, potatoes, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, chicory, and beet-root are extensively cultivated. The banks of the Rhine and Moselle are clothed with vineyards, which produce wine of high repute. The manufacture of all kinds of textile fabrics is carried on, but the staple is linen, for which Westphalia and Saxony have long been famous. Commerce has of late years been greatly increased by the formation of the Zollverein,* and still more recently by the acquisition to its seaboard of Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The majority of Prussians are Protestants, but Roman Catholics predominate in Rhenish Prussia, Westphalia, Silesia, and Posen. There is a National System of Education, and attendance at school is compulsory on every child between the ages of 6 and 14.

GOVERNMENT.—A constitutional hereditary monarchy.

POPULATION.—Over 25½ millions.

II.—OTHER GERMAN STATES.

Other important states of Germany are :—

KINGDOM OF SAX'ONY.	DUCHY OF BRUNS'WICK.
KINGDOM OF BAVA'RIA.	DUCHY OF AN'HALT.
KINGDOM OF WUR'TEMBERG.	SAXE and other PRINCIPALITIES.
GRAND DUCHY OF MECK'LENBURG.	FREE CITY OF HAM'BURG.
GRAND DUCHY OF OL'DENBURG.	FREE CITY OF LU'BECK.
GRAND DUCHY OF BAD'EN.	FREE CITY OF BRE'MEN.
GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE DARMSTADT.	

In terms of the treaty of peace signed between France and Prussia in 1871, the French province of Alsace, and part of Lorraine, have been ceded to Germany, and are now held under German rule, as the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine.

MOUNTAINS.—*Schwarz'wald* or the *Black Forest*, in Baden and Wurtemberg; the *Erzgebir'ge*, between Saxony and Bohemia.

RIVERS.—The *Rhine*, from Switzerland, flows north-

* The Zollverein is a commercial alliance formed by the German states for the collection of the customs at all the frontiers of the Union according to a uniform tariff, instead of each state exacting its own rate as formerly. The proceeds, after defraying the expenses of collection, are periodically divided among the members of the league according to their population.

ward towards Holland; the *Danube*, in Baden and Bavaria, flows towards Austria; the *Elbe* flows through Saxony towards the German Ocean.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—In Saxony—*Dres'den*, Leip'sic. In Bavaria—*Mu'nich*, Nu'remberg, Augs'burg, Wurz'burg. In Wurtemberg—*Stutt'gart*. In Baden—*Carlsruhe*, Hei'delberg. In Brunswick—*Brunswick*. In the Saxe Principalities—Go'tha and *Weimar*. In the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine—*Strasburg*, *Metz*.

Dresden, on the Elbe—famous for its royal library, picture gallery, and other collections of works of art. **Leipsic**—centre of the German book trade. **Munich**, on the Isar—contains splendid collections of painting and sculpture. **Nuremberg**—metal manufactures, toys, and wooden clocks. **Augsburg**—famous as the place where the Protestant Confession of Faith drawn up by Luther and Melancthon was presented to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530. **Wurzburg**, on the Main—famous university, founded in 1582. **Stuttgart**—great seat of the book trade; has a valuable collection of 12,000 Bibles. **Carlsruhe**—curiously built town, the streets diverging from the palace like the rays of a fan. **Heidelberg**, on the Neckar—university, one of the most famous in Germany. **Brunswick**, on the Ocker—noted for its royal palace and for its cathedral, which contains the remains of Henry the Lion. **Gotha** and **Weimar**—distinguished for their literary and scientific institutions. **Strasburg**—celebrated Gothic cathedral, in which is a curious astronomical clock; surrendered to the Prussians 27th September 1870. **Metz**—capitulated to the Prussians after a siege of ten weeks, 27th October 1870.

FREE CITIES.—Ham'burg, Bre'men, Lu'beck.

Hamburg, on the Elbe—the largest and most commercial city in Germany. **Bremen**, on the Weser—a great port for the embarkation of emigrants. **Lubeck**, on the Trave—considerable manufactures, and a good transit trade.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—The branches of industry in the different states are very similar to those of Prussia. **Agriculture**, **manufactures**, and **commerce** are all actively engaged in, but three times the number are engaged in agriculture that are engaged in other pursuits. Specialities in manufactures are **fine cloths** in Saxony, and articles of **china** and **porcelain**, familiarly known as Dresden ware.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—In the States of North Germany and in Wurtemberg, the predominant religion is **Protestantism**.

In the Southern States the majority are **Roman Catholics**. In the different states are a good many Jews. Education is very carefully attended to, and few countries have produced more men of eminence in science, literature, and philosophy.

GOVERNMENT.—Each state has a separate government, and all forms exist, from a pure democracy to almost absolute despotism.

POPULATION.—Exclusive of Prussia, about $16\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

AUSTRIA - HUNGARY.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Austria-Hungary occupies an area of 236,311 sq. m. in the centre of Europe.

Austria is four times the size of England and Wales.

NAME.—Austria means the *eastern kingdom*.

The name is derived from two German words, *Oester reich*, and was applied to the country from its having been the *eastern* part of the dominions of Charlemagne.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony; *W.*, Bavaria, Switzerland, and Italy; *S.*, Italy, the Adriatic, Turkey, Servia, and Roumania; *E.*, Roumania and Russia.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country is decidedly *mountainous*, though it also contains many extensive *plains* and well-watered valleys.

DIVISIONS.—The Empire is divided into 19 Provinces, of which 14 are German, and 5 are Hungarian:—

German Provinces.

LOWER AU'STRIA.	STYR'IA.	BOHE'MIA.
UPPER AU'STRIA.	CARIN'THIA.	MORA'VIA.
SALZ'BURG.	CARNIO'LA.	AUSTRIAN SILE'SIA.
TYROL' and	COAST LAND, including	GALICIA.
VORARL'BERG.	IS'TRIA, TRIESTE',	BUCKOWI'NA.
	GOERTZ, etc.	DALMA'TIA.

Hungarian Provinces.

HUN'GARY.	SLAVO'NIA and CROA'TIA.	FREE TOWN and
TRANSYLVANIA.	MILITARY FRONTIER.	TERRITORY OF FIUME.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Carpa'thian Mountains*, between Hungary and Galicia; the *Sudel'ic Mountains*, between Bohemia and Prussia and Saxony; the *Rhaetian* or *Tyrolese' Alps*, in the S.W.

The **Sudetic Mountains** include the **Riesengebirge** and the **Erzgebirge**. **Rhætia** was the ancient name of Tyrol, hence the name applied to the Alps in that province. The principal heights are **Gross Glockner** and **Ortler Spitz**, both nearly 13,000 feet.

RIVERS.—The *Dan'ube* flows through Austria Proper and Hungary. The upper courses of the *Elbe*, *O'der*, *Vis'tula*, and *Dnies'ter*, are also in Austria.

The principal tributaries of the Danube in Austria are the **Inn**, the **Enns**, the **Drave**, and the **Save**, on the right; and the **March**, the **Waag**, and the **Theiss**, on the left.

LAKES.—*Lake Bal'aton* or *Plat'ten See*, in the W. of Hungary; *Lake Zirk'nitz*, in Carniola.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate in the mountainous region is cold; in the plains it is warm, and the summer heat is often oppressive. The soil varies, but, generally, if we except some parts in the north, it is very fertile.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Among the mountains are found the bear, wolf, lynx, chamois, and other wild animals. Eagles and vultures are among the birds of prey. Horses, cattle, and sheep are numerous and superior. Vegetation is extremely varied. Forests are extensive, and some of the vine-growing districts are not surpassed by any in the world. Austria is particularly distinguished for its mineral wealth. Almost every variety, from the most precious to the most common, is found in abundance.

PEOPLE.—One-half of the people are *Slavonians*; one-fourth are *Germans*; one-sixth are *Magyars*; and one-twelfth are *Romans*. Gipsies and Jews are also numerous. In manners the Austrians very much resemble their German neighbours, but generally they are less intelligent, and few among them have acquired distinction either in literature or science.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—**GERMAN PROVINCES.**—*Vien'na*, Prague, Trieste', Gratz, Brünn, Lay'bach, Salz'burg, Inns'bruck, Trent.

Vienna, in Lower Austria—a large and elegant city, has a university founded in 1365. **Prague**, in Bohemia—birthplace of the martyrs John Huss and Jerome of Prague. **Trieste**, at the head of the Adriatic—the chief port of the empire and the seat of its foreign commerce. **Gratz**, in Styria—a handsome town with a university. **Brünn**, in Moravia—extensive woollen

manufactures. **Salzburg**—remarkable for its romantic scenery, was the birthplace of Mozart in 1756. **Innsbruck**, in the Tyrol—situated in one of the most beautiful valleys of the Alps, has an important transit trade and some manufactures. **Trent**, in the same province—where the famous Council sat from 1545 to 1563, to determine the doctrines of the Romish Church.

HUNGARIAN PROVINCES.—**Bu'da-Pesth**, **Pressburg**, **Temesvar**, **Kron'stadt**, **Sem'lin**, **Fiu'me**.

Pesth and **Buda**, on opposite sides of the Danube, but connected by a suspension bridge, together form the capital of Hungary. **Pressburg**, near the Austrian frontier—capital of Hungary during its period of independence. **Temesvar**, on the Bega Canal—strong fortress. **Kronstadt**, in Transylvania—has important trade and manufactures. **Semlin**, on the Military Frontier—commercial entrepôt between Austria and Turkey. **Fiume**, at the head of the Quarnero Channel—chief seaport of Hungary.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture is pursued in a rude and unscientific manner, but, notwithstanding, good crops of wheat, maize, hemp, flax, hops, potatoes, and tobacco are raised. Manufactures are carried on without much spirit, and are chiefly confined to the German provinces. Foreign commerce is restricted in consequence of the want of seaboard, but inland trade, by means of the Danube and other navigable rivers, is considerable.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The prevailing religion is **Roman Catholic**. Education is very general in the German provinces. In Hungary it is much the opposite.

GOVERNMENT.—A limited monarchy. The Kingdom of Hungary has a separate constitution.

POPULATION.—Over 37½ millions.

SWITZERLAND.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Switzerland is in Central Europe, south of Germany and west of Austria. Its area is 15,727 square miles.

Switzerland is about half the size of Scotland.

NAME.—Switzerland is named from *Schwyz*, an important division of the country.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, Germany; *W.*, France; *S.*, Italy; *E.*, Austria.

NATURAL FEATURES.—Switzerland presents an almost unequalled variety of aspect. Bold snow-clad *mountains* contrast with fertile *valleys* of the softest beauty. Its mountains are the highest in Europe, and among these are numerous lakes surrounded by most attractive scenery.

DIVISIONS.—Switzerland is divided into 22 Cantons—

SCHAFFHAUS'EN.	NEUCHÂTEL'.	UNTERWAL'DEN.
THURGAU'.	VAUD. FRI'BURG.	LUCERNE'.
ZU'RICH.	GENÈ'VA.	ZUG. SCHWYZ.
AARGAU'.	VAL'AIS.	GLA'RUS.
SOLEURE'.	TESS'IN.	ST GALL.
BASEL. BERNE.	GRISONS'. U'RI.	APPENZEL'.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Alps*, occupying a large portion of the country; the *Jura Mountains*, between Switzerland and France.

The highest summits of the Swiss Alps are *Monte Rosa*, *Saas Grat*, and *Mont Cervin*. The most frequented passes are the *Simplon* and the *Great St Bernard*, famous for its convent, whose monks, with their noble breed of dogs, devote themselves to the dangerous task of searching for travellers lost in the snow.

RIVERS.—The *Rhine* and the *Rhone* flow in opposite directions from Mount St Gothard; the *Aar* flows N. and N.E., and joins the Rhine in Aargau; the *Inn* in Grisons; the *Tici'no* in Tessin.

The rivers of Switzerland are more distinguished for their picturesque scenery than their navigable utility. Important tributaries of the *Aar* are the *Saane* or *Sarine*, the *Reuss*, and the *Limmat*.

LAKES.—*Lake of Gene'va*, on the Rhone; *Lake of Neuchatel'*, on a tributary of the Aar; *Lake of Con'stance*, on the Rhine; *Lake of Lucerne'*, on the Reuss; *Lake of Zu'rich*, on the Limmat.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate varies with the elevation. Throughout it is colder than in other countries of corresponding latitude. A great part of the soil is better fitted for pasture than tillage, but some of the valleys are extremely fertile.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Wild animals are numerous on the Alps, but they are neither large nor formidable. Forests afford a plentiful supply of timber, and cereals are raised in the fertile

districts. Switzerland is not rich in minerals, but iron, tin, zinc, copper, coal, and salt are found. There are various mineral springs, of which *Schinznach* and *Baden* in Aargau are the most frequented.

PEOPLE.—The bulk of the population are Teutonic. The rest are Celtic. They are a sober, industrious, and kind people, very fond of money, and strongly attached to their native land.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Gene'va, Basle, *Berne*, *Lausanne*', *Zu'rich*, *St Gall*, *Lucerne*', *Fri'burg*, *Neuchatel*'.

Geneva, on the Lake of Geneva—famous for the manufacture of watches and jewellery. Basle, on the Rhine—the early residence of Holbein the painter. Berne, on the Aar—seat of the National Assembly. Lausanne, near the Lake of Geneva—has a fine cathedral and numerous educational establishments. Zurich, on Lake Zurich—manufacturing town with a university and other literary institutions. St Gall, near the Lake of Constance—various manufactures. Lucerne, on the Lake of Lucerne—celebrated for its beautiful scenery. Friburg, on the Saane—has a magnificent suspension bridge made of wire, at an elevation of 180 feet. Neuchatel, on Lake Neuchatel—engaged in the manufacture of watches.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture is an important branch of national industry, but dairy produce and the rearing of cattle receive much more attention from the Swiss farmer than the raising of grain crops. The characteristic manufactures are jewellery and watchmaking. The commerce consists chiefly of transit traffic between Italy and the North.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—One-half more of the Swiss are Protestants than are Roman Catholics. In the Protestant cantons, education is general and advanced. Elsewhere it is not so carefully attended to.

GOVERNMENT.—A Federal Republic. POPULATION.—Over 2½ millions.

FRANCE.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—France is the most westerly country in Central Europe. Its area is about 206,350 square miles.

In this area is included the island of Corsica, which belongs to France. Exclusive of that island, France is two and a third times the size of Great Britain.

NAME.—France means the *free country*.

The name is derived from the *Franks*, a powerful German tribe by which the country was conquered in the fifth century.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, Belgium and the English Channel; *W.*, the Atlantic; *S.*, the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean; *E.*, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is much diversified. A broad *plain* stretches diagonally from the north-east frontier to the Bay of Biscay, and along the south-west coast. On the frontiers of Spain and Italy, it is decidedly *mountainous*. Other parts are *hilly* and *undulating*.

DIVISIONS.—France was formerly divided into 35 Provinces, but, at the Revolution of 1789, was subdivided into 86 Departments, to which have since been added 3 Departments, ceded by the King of Sardinia in 1860.

The following are the names of the Provinces (not including Alsace), and the territory acquired in 1860:—

<i>In the North.</i>	<i>In the South.</i>	<i>In the Centre.</i>
FRENCH FLAN'DERS.	GUIENNE'.	MAINE.
AE'TOIS.	GAS'CONY.	OR'LEANAIS.
PIC'ARDY.	BEARN.	TOURAINÉ'.
CHAMPAGNE'.	ROUSSILL'ON.	BER'RI.
ISLE OF FRANCE.	COM'TAT DE FOIX.	NIVER'NAIS.
NOR'MANDY.	LANGUEDOC'.	BOURBON'NAIS.
BRETAGNE'.	COM'TAT D'AVIGN'ON.	LA MARCHE.
	PROVENCE'.	LIM'OUSIN.
<i>In the West.</i>	DAU'PHINY.	AUVERGNE'.
AN'JOU.		LYON'NAIS.
POITOU'.	<i>In the East.</i>	
AUNIS'.	BUR'GUNDY.	<i>Annexed in 1860.</i>
SAINTONGE'.	FRANCHE-COMTÉ.	NICE.
AN'GOUMOIS.	LORRAINE'.	SAVOY.

At the close of the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, France ceded to the German Empire the whole of the province of Alsace, with the exception of the fortress of *Belfort* and a small adjacent district, and a third part of the province of Lorraine, including the fortress of *Metz*, which capitulated to the Prussians in 1870.

The Departments are generally named from a river, mountain, or some striking natural feature in each.

ISLANDS.—*Cor'sica*, in the Mediterranean; *O'leron*, *Ré*, *Noirmoutier*, *Belle Isle*, in the Bay of Biscay; *Ushant*, W. from Bretagne.

CAPES.—*Cape Barfleur* and *Cape La Hogue* in Normandy; *Bec du Raz*, in Bretagne.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Pyrenees*, between France and Spain; the *Alps*, between France and Italy; *Mount Jura*, between France and Switzerland; *Côte d'Or*, in Burgundy; the *Cevennes*, in Languedoc; the *Auvergne Mountains*, in Auvergne.

The *Pyrenees* belong chiefly to Spain. Their highest summit in France is *Mont Perdu*, 10,994 feet. In the French Alps is *Mont Blanc*, 15,760 feet, the highest point of the Alpine system. In the *Auvergne Mountains*, the culminating points are *Plomb-du-Cantal* and *Puy-de-Sancy*, both above 6000 feet.

RIVERS.—The *Seine*, from Burgundy, flows into the English Channel; the *Loire*, from the Cevennes, flows into the Bay of Biscay; the *Garonne*, from the Pyrenees, and the *Dordogne*, from *Mont d'Or*, unite to form the *Gironde*, which flows into the Bay of Biscay; the *Rhone*, from Switzerland, flows into the Gulf of Lions; the *Saône*, from Franche-Comté, joins the Rhone at Lyons.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate of France is delightful, but it varies considerably in different parts of the country. In the centre and south, excessively hot summers are followed by brief and mild winters. The south is particularly favourable as a winter residence for invalids. The soil is generally fertile.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Among the wild animals are found the bear, wolf, wild boar, chamois, wild goat, pole-cat, badger, marmot, ermine, and hamster. Large flocks of sheep are pastured in the south-east provinces, and cattle are extensively reared in Normandy and Auvergne. Forests of oak, beech, birch, ash, elm, and pine, are extensive, and fruit trees, including the olive, orange, fig, almond, and chesnut, are abundant. The principal minerals are coal, iron, copper, lead, granite, and rock-salt. Mineral springs are numerous.

PEOPLE.—The people are of Celtic origin. They are lively and polished in their manners, patriotic, brave, and fond of military glory, and in literature and science they have long held a distinguished place.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—NORTHERN PROVINCES.—*Par'is*, Lille, Nantes, Rouen', Ha'vere, Brest, Rheims, Versailles', Cherbourg, Boulogne', Dun'kirk, Sedan'.

Paris, on the Seine—next to London, the largest and most populous city in Europe; capitulated to the Prussians 28th January 1871, after a siege of 132 days. Lille, near the Lys—strongly fortified town, with extensive manufactures. Nantes, on the Loire—one of the largest and most commercial cities in the west of France. Rouen, in Normandy—celebrated cathedral. Havre, on the N. coast—the port of Paris, has a good trade. Brest, on the N.W. coast—chief naval station of France on the Atlantic. Rheims, in Champagne—the ecclesiastical capital; its cathedral is considered the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in existence. Versailles, S.W. from Paris—noted for its palace, gardens, and fountains; headquarters of the Prussians during the siege of Paris in 1870-71. Cherbourg, on the N. coast of Normandy—important fortress and arsenal. Boulogne, on the coast of Artois—much resorted to by the English. Dunkirk, on the coast of French Flanders—besieged by the British in 1793, has a large export trade. Sedan, on the Meuse—battle between the French and the Prussians, 1st Sept. 1870; next day the French Emperor surrendered himself to the King of Prussia, and 100,000 men were taken prisoners.

WESTERN PROVINCES.—Angers', Poitiers', Roche'-fort, La Rochelle'.

Poitiers, in Poitou—the scene of the victory gained by the Black Prince over King John of France in 1356. Rochefort and La Rochelle are on the coast of Aunis—the former is a naval station, with large arsenal and dockyards.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.—Marseilles', Bordeaux', Toulouse', Toulon', Montpel'lier, Avignon', Bayonne'.

Marseilles, on the Gulf of Lions—a flourishing commercial town, and the great emporium of trade to the Levant. Bordeaux, on the Garonne—has extensive exports of wines, brandies, and fruits. Toulouse, on the Upper Garonne—the scene of Wellington's victory over Marshal Soult in 1814. Toulon, in Provence—chief naval station of France on the Mediterranean. Montpellier, near the coast—much resorted to by invalids for its pure air and mild climate. Avignon, on the Rhone—residence of the Popes from 1309 to 1377. Bayonne, on the Adour—gives its name to the *bayonet*, invented there in 1679.

EASTERN PROVINCES.—Besan'çon, Dijon', Mâcon'.

Besançon, in Franche-Comté—a fortified city, with extensive trade and manufactures. **Dijon**, in Burgundy—seat of a university. **Mâcon**, in Burgundy—noted for its wines.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Ly'ons, St Etienne', Limoges', Orleans, Tours, Blois, Chartres.

Lyons, at the junction of the Rhone and Saone—the second city in France, is noted for its manufactures of silks and other rich fabrics. **St Etienne**, in Lyonnais—chief seat of the iron manufactures. **Limoges**, in Limousin—woollen and porcelain manufactures. **Orleans**, on the Loire—memorable for the heroism of Joan of Arc, who compelled the English to raise the siege in 1429. **Blois**, in Orleanais—in the neighbourhood is *Chambord Palace*, a residence of the kings from Francis I. to Louis X. **Chartres**, on the Eure—magnificent cathedral.

CORSICA.—Ajac'cio, Bas'tia.

Ajaccio, on the W. coast—birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1769. **Bastia**, on the N.E. coast—has a good trade in leather, skins, wine, and oil.

NICE AND SAVOY.—Nice, Chamber'y.

Nice—capital of the department of the Maritime Alps, is celebrated for its mild climate. **Chambery**—capital of Savoy.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Nearly one-half of the entire surface of France is under cultivation, but the implements used in husbandry are of a rude and very inferior description, and agriculture, altogether, is in a very backward state. The manufactures, in value and extent, are second only to those of England. In addition to all kinds of textile fabrics, many of them rich and valuable, the characteristic productions of French industry are jewellery, clocks, and watches, scientific instruments, perfumery, china, porcelain, and every kind of work requiring taste and great artistic skill. The commerce, though inferior to that of Britain, is very extensive, the annual value of the exports and imports being estimated at from 5 to 6 millions sterling.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religion is **Roman Catholic**, but the utmost religious toleration prevails. Education receives much more attention than formerly. Elementary schools are established by the State in almost every commune or parish; and, where the population exceeds 6000, there is also a school for higher instruction.

GOVERNMENT.—The present government is **republican**.

POPULATION.—Over 36 millions.

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FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—In Asia—Pondicherry, Karikal, Yan-aon, Chandernagore, Mahe, etc. In Africa—Algeria, Senegal, and some other places on the west coast. In the Indian Ocean—Bourbon or Reunion, and St Marie. In America—St Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; Martinique, Guadaloupe, and dependencies in the West Indies; French Guiana in South America. In Oceania—New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, and the Marquesas.

SPAIN.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Spain occupies an area of 177,781 sq. m. in the south-western peninsula of Europe. Spain is nearly twice the size of Great Britain.

NAME.—Spain is derived from *Hispania*, the ancient name of the country.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees; *W.*, the Atlantic and Portugal; *S.*, the Atlantic, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean; *E.*, the Mediterranean.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is diversified with *mountains, plains, and valleys*, and there is an extensive *table-land* in the interior.

DIVISIONS.—Spain formerly consisted of 14 divisions, but in 1833 was divided into 47 Provinces, or, if we include the Balearic and Canary Islands, into 49. The divisions were:—

<i>In the North.</i>	<i>In the East.</i>	<i>In the West.</i>
GALÍCIA.	ARAGON.	LEÓN.
ASTURIAS.	CATALONIA.	ESTREMADURA.
BASQUE PROVINCES,	VALENCIA.	<i>In the Centre.</i>
comprehending BIS-	MURCIA.	OLD CASTILE.
CAY A, GUIPUZCOA,	<i>In the South.</i>	NEW CASTILE,
and ALAVA.	ANDALUSIA.	including
NAVARRÉ.	GRANADA.	LA MANCHA.

The provinces are named chiefly from the principal town in each.

CAPES.—*Cape Ortegá* and *Cape Finisterre*, in Galicia; *Cape Trafalgar*, *Cape Tarifa*, and *Europa*

Point, in Andalusia; *Cape de Ga'ta*, in Granada; *Cape Pa'los*, in Murcia; *Cape St Mar'tin*, in Valencia.

Off *Cape Trafalgar*, Nelson defeated the French and Spanish fleet, 21st October 1805. *Cape Tarifa* is the most southerly point of Europe.

ISLANDS.—The *Balear'ic Islands*, in the Mediterranean; the *Cana'ry Islands*, in the Atlantic, off the western coast of Africa.

Balearic Islands, see "Europe," page 19. The principal of the *Canary Islands* are *Teneriffe*, *Grand Canary*, and *Palma*.

MOUNTAINS. — The *Pyrenees'*, between Spain and France; the *Mountains of Astu'rias* extend from the Pyrenees westward to the Atlantic; the *Mountains of Castile'* extend from Navarre south-west towards Portugal; *Sierra de Tole'do*, in New Castile; *Sierra More'na*, between New Castile and Andalusia; *Sierra Neva'da*, in Granada.

The *Pyrenees* extend 270 miles, with a breadth of from 30 to 70 miles. Their average height is from 6000 to 7200 feet, but the highest summit of the system, *Pic de Nethou*, is 11,168 feet. In *Sierra Nevada* is *Mulhacen*, 11,678 feet, the highest mountain in Spain.

RIVERS.—Flowing into the Atlantic—The *Min'ho*, in Galicia; the *Dou'ro*, in Old Castile and Leon; the *Ta'gus* and the *Guadia'na*, in New Castile and Estremadura; the *Guadalquiv'er*, in Andalusia. Flowing into the Mediterranean—The *E'bro*, in Aragon and Catalonia; the *Xu'car*, in New Castile and Valencia.

The rivers of Spain are navigable through very short courses, and are therefore not of great commercial value to the country.

CLIMATE AND SOIL. — The climate of Spain is exceedingly varied. Where there is moisture the soil is fertile; on the high lands it is parched and unproductive.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Wild animals, including the bear, wolf, ibex, boar, and lynx, are found among the mountains. Monkeys are numerous near Gibraltar. Of domestic animals, horses, mules, asses, and sheep are all distinguished. The horses are valued for their activity and beauty, the mules and asses for their steadiness, and the sheep for their fine wool, known as *merino*. Forests of timber trees are very limited, but

olive, fig, citron, pomegranate, orange and lemon trees are numerous, and produce most delicious fruits. Minerals are varied and abundant.

PEOPLE.—Four distinct races exist:—*Spaniards Proper*, *Basques*, or descendants of the ancient Iberians, *Moors*, and *Gipsies*. The Spaniards, who are a proud, formal, and indolent people, constitute nineteen-twentieths of the entire population. The Basques are confined to the Basque Provinces, where they speak a peculiar dialect, believed to be the old language of the country. The Moors exist in Andalusia. The gipsies, numbering about 50,000, are scattered throughout the country.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—NORTHERN PROVINCES.—Pamplona, Santiago de Compostella, Corunna, San Sebastian, Ferrol, Vittoria.

Pamplona, in Navarre—principal fortress; taken by Wellington in 1813. Santiago, in Galicia—celebrated cathedral, the burial-place of St James, the patron saint of Spain, and formerly a great resort of pilgrims. Corunna, on the N.W. coast—whence the Invincible Armada sailed for England in 1588, and where Sir John Moore fell after defeating the French, 1809. San Sebastian, in Guipuzcoa—taken from the French by the English, 1813. Ferrol, in Galicia—dockyard and arsenal. Vittoria, in Alava—scene of a great victory gained by Wellington over the French, 1813.

EASTERN PROVINCES.—Barcelona, Valencia, Murcia, Saragossa, Cartagena, Alicante.

Barcelona, in Catalonia—second city in the kingdom, has important commerce and manufactures. Valencia, near the mouth of the Guadalquivir—chief seat of the silk manufactures. Murcia, situated in a rich plain, has some manufactures, oil mills, and tanneries. Saragossa, in Aragon—famous for its gallant defence against the French, 1808-9. Alicante, in Valencia—has extensive exports of wine, fruits, and other native produce.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.—Cordova, Seville, Malaga, Granada, Cadiz, Xeres.

Cordova and Seville, in Andalusia—the commercial capitals of the province. Malaga, in Granada—has a large trade in wine, fruits, etc. Granada, inland—the capital of the Moorish kings from 1238 to 1492. Cadiz, on the Isle of Leon—the chief seat of Spanish commerce, has one of the best harbours in

Europe. **Xeres**, S.W. from Seville—manufacture of *sherry*, which derives its name from this town.

WESTERN PROVINCES.—**Salaman'ca**, **Oliven'za**, **Ciu'-dad Rod'rigo**, **Bad'ajos**.

Salamanca and **Ciudad Rodrigo**, in Leon—scenes of Wellington's victories in 1812. **Olivenza** and **Badajos**, in **Estremadura**—the latter was taken by the French in 1810 and by the English in 1812.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—**Madrid'**, **Valladolid'**, **Santan'-der**, **Bur'gos**, **Sego'via**, **Alma'den**.

Madrid, in New Castile—comparatively modern town, at an elevation of 2220 feet above the sea. Near it is the *Escorial*, a monastery and palace built by Philip II. to commemorate the victory over the French at St Quentin, 1557. **Valladolid**, in Old Castile—birthplace of Philip II. in 1527. **Santander**, on the N. coast—flourishing seaport. **Burgos**—unsuccessfully besieged by Wellington in 1812, has a fine Gothic cathedral. **Almaden**, in La Mancha—famous quicksilver mines, the richest in Europe.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—**Agriculture** is the chief occupation, but is pursued without energy or scientific skill. Manufactures are in a backward state. The principal are *cigars*, *wine*, *silk*, *cotton* and *woollen fabrics*, *leather*, and *iron*. Commerce has lately begun to revive.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religion is **Roman Catholic**, but other sects are now tolerated. Education is much more attended to than formerly.

GOVERNMENT.—A limited monarchy.

POPULATION.—Over 16½ millions.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—In the West Indies—**Cuba**, **Isle of Pines**, and **Porto Rico**. In Asia—About half of the **Philippine Islands** and part of **Borneo**. In Africa—**Fernando Po**, **Annobon**, **Ceuta**, etc. In Oceania—The **Ladrone** or **Marianne Islands**, and nominally the **Caroline Islands**.

PORTUGAL.

PART FIRST—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Portugal is the most westerly country of Southern Europe. Its area is 36,510 square miles.

This area does not include the Azores or the Madeira Islands, which are regarded as part of the Kingdom of Portugal. Portugal is considerably larger than Ireland.

NAME.—Portugal is derived from *Porto Cale*, a port or harbour on the north-west coast, believed to be the modern Oporto.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.* and *E.*, Spain; *S.* and *W.*, the Atlantic.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country is traversed with *mountain ranges*, between which are extensive *plains*, with a gradual slope towards the Atlantic.

DIVISIONS.—Portugal is divided into 6 Provinces:—

ENTRE-DOU'RO-E-MIN'HO.	BEI'RA.	ALEMTE'JO.
TRAS-OS-MONTES.	ESTREMADU'RA.	ALGAR'VE.

CAPES.—*Cape Ro'ca*, and *Cape Es'pichel*, in Estremadura; *Cape St Vincent*, S.W. point of Algarve.

Cape Beça is the most westerly point of Europe. Off *Cape St Vincent*, Sir John Jervis (afterwards Earl St Vincent) defeated the Spanish fleet in 1797.

ISLANDS.—The *Azores'*, westward in the Atlantic; the *Madeira Islands*, off the coast of Africa.

The *Azores* are about 800 miles distant from the mainland. The largest of the group are *St Michael*, *Terceira*, *Pico*, and *Fayal*. *St Michael* is famous for its oranges, and *Pico* for its wine. *Madeira*, on account of its mild climate, is much resorted to by invalids.

MOUNTAINS.—*Sierra d'Estrel'la*, in Beira and Estremadura; *Sierra Monchique'*, in Algarve.

RIVERS.—The *Min'ho*, between Spain and Portugal; the *Douro*, separates Tras-os-Montes and Entre-Douro-e-Minho from Beira; the *Monde'go*, in Beira; the *Ta'gus*, in Estremadura; the *Guadiana*, from Alemtejo, separates Algarve from Andalusia in Spain.

With the exception of the *Mondego*, all these rivers have their head-waters in Spain.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—Portugal enjoys a mild and healthy climate. The soil is light, but favourable to the production of the vine and other fine fruits.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The animals, vegetables, and minerals correspond to those of the adjoining kingdom.

PEOPLE.—The Portuguese are of the same descent as the Spaniards but a deep-rooted antipathy exists between the two nations.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Lis'bon*, *Opor'to*, *Bra'ga*, *El'vas*, *Setu'bal*, *Ev'ora*, *Coim'bra*.

Lisbon, at the mouth of the Tagus—beautifully situated, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1755. **Oporto**, at the mouth of the Douro—great trade in *port* wine. **Braga**, in Entre-Douro-e-Minho—the see of an archbishop, who is Primate of the kingdom. **Elvas**, in Alemtejo—has a fortress said to be the strongest in the world. **Setubal**, in Estremadura—extensive shipments of salt. **Evora**, in Alemtejo—fine Roman remains. **Coimbra**, in Beira—seat of the National University.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are all in a depressed condition. The chief object of cultivation is the *vine*, and the chief manufacture is *wine*. Commerce is almost entirely limited to Great Britain.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religion is **Roman Catholic**. Education is carried on by Government, but very few of the children attend school.

GOVERNMENT.—A constitutional monarchy.

POPULATION.—Nearly 4 millions.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—In Asia—*Goa*, *Damaun*, and *Diu*, in Hindostan; *Macao*, in China. In Africa—*Cape Verd Islands*, *Settlements in Senegambia*, *St Thomas and Prince's Islands*, *Angola*, *Benguela*, and *Mossamedes*, on the W. coast, and *Mozambique* on the E. coast.

ITALY.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Italy is the central peninsula of Southern Europe. Its area is 114,445 sq. m.

Sicily and Sardinia, islands in the Mediterranean, also form part of the kingdom of Italy. Italy is nearly twice the size of England and Wales.

NAME.—Italy is derived from *Italia*, the ancient name of the country.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Alps; *W.*, France and the Mediterranean; *S.*, the Mediterranean; *E.*, the Adriatic and Austria.

NATURAL FEATURES.—Northern Italy consists of a great *plain*, enclosed between the Alps and the Apennines, and watered by the Po and its tributary streams. Peninsular Italy is, for the most part, *mountainous*. Insular Italy is *mountainous, hilly, and undulating*.

DIVISIONS.—Italy is naturally divided into three parts:—*Continental Italy, Peninsular Italy, and Insular Italy*, which embrace the following Compartments:—

PIED'MONT.	TUSCANY.	PUGLIA.
LIGURIA.	THE MARCHES.	BASILICATA.
LOMBARDY.	UMBRIA. ROME.	CALABRIA.
VENEZIA.	ABRUZZI and MOLISE.	SICILY.
EMILIA.	CAMPANIA.	SARDINIA.

The States of the Church were united to the kingdom of Italy in 1870, from which time the Pope has had no temporal power. Between Tuscany and the Adriatic is the small republic of *San Marino*, which has maintained its independence since the fourth century. The territory is about 21 square miles in extent, and its population is estimated at 7800.

ISLANDS.—*Sicily*, S.W. of Italy; *Sardinia*, S. from Corsica; *Elba*, off the coast of Tuscany; the *Lipari Islands*, N. of Sicily; *Malta* and *Gozo*, S. from it.

Sicily and *Sardinia* are the two largest islands in the Mediterranean. *Sicily*, the larger, is about one-third the size of Scotland. *Elba* was, for ten months, the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte after his abdication in 1814.

CAVES.—*Cape Spartivento*, in the S.W.; *Cape Colonne*, on the W., and *Cape Leuca*, on the E. of the entrance to the Gulf of Taranto; *Cape Passaro*, S.E. of Sicily.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Alps*, separating Italy from France, Switzerland, and Austria; the *Apennines*, extending through the whole length of the Peninsula; *Mountains of Corsica* and *Sardinia*.

The highest summits of these ranges are **Mount Viso**, 13,599 feet, in the Alps between Piedmont and Nice; **Monte Corno**, 10,206 feet, in the Apennines in the N. of Abruzzi; and **Monte Rotondo**, 9068 feet, in Corsica.

VOLCANOES.—*Mount Vesuvius*, in Campania; *Et'na*, in Sicily; *Strombo'li*, on one of the Lipari Islands.

Mount Vesuvius is the only active volcano on the Continent of Europe. **Etna** is 87 miles round at its base, and nearly 11,000 feet high. **Stromboli** is almost always burning, and is hence called the "lighthouse of the Mediterranean."

GULFS.—On the west—*Gulfs of Gen'oa, Gae'ta, Na'ples, Saler'no, Policast'ro*, and *St Eufé'mia*. On the south—*Gulfs of Squilla'ce* and *Tar'anto*. On the east—*Gulfs of Manfredonia* and *Ven'ice*.

STRAITS.—*Strait of Mess'ina*, between Calabria and Sicily; *Strait of Bonifa'cio*, between Corsica and Sardinia; *Strait of Otran'to*, between Puglia and Turkey.

RIVERS.—The *Po* and the *Ad'ige*, in Continental Italy, flow east to the Adriatic; the *Ar'no*, the *Ti'ber*, and the *Voltur'no*, in Peninsular Italy, flow into the Mediterranean.

The *Po* is by far the largest river in Italy. Its principal tributaries are the *Ticino*, *Adda*, *Oglio*, and *Mincio* from the north, and the *Tanaro*, *Trebbia*, and *Secchia* from the south.

LAKES.—On the south slope of the Alps—*Maggio're*, *Luga'no*, *Co'mo*, *Is'eo*, and *Gar'da*. In the Apennines—*Peru'gia*, *Bolse'na*, *Cela'no*, and *Aver'no*.

Maggiore is the longest lake, but **Garda** has the largest area. The lakes in the Apennines, for the most part, occupy the craters of extinct volcanoes.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate is dry, genial, and upon the whole healthy. The clear and cloudless sky of the south is proverbial. The fertility of the soil depends upon its irrigation. In the basin of the *Po*, where a complete system of irrigation is carried on, the soil is very productive; elsewhere it is not cultivated to much profit.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Wild animals are not numerous. Of domestic animals, the sheep and horses of Naples are deserving of attention. Bees and silkworms are valuable insects. Abundance of timber, including oak, pine, beech, etc., is supplied by

the forests, and the chestnut, in some places, is used by the peasantry as an ordinary article of food. Fruit trees are abundant, and produce delicious fruits. The minerals are chiefly iron from Elba, copper from Tuscany, fine marbles from the Apennines, and volcanic products from Sicily and Naples.

PEOPLE.—The Italians are a mixed race—the descendants of various foreigners who have at different times settled in the country and intermingled with the original population. They are characterized by a lively imagination, fine taste, and high appreciation of the beautiful, but are fond of ease and pleasure, and often inclined to be revengeful and superstitious.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—CONTINENTAL ITALY.—Mil'an, Turin', Gen'oa, Ven'ice, Bologn'a, Pad'ua, Par'ma.

Milan, in Lombardy—magnificent cathedral, built of white marble and adorned with 4500 statues. Turin, in Piedmont—extensive silk trade. Genoa, on the coast—birthplace of Columbus, is an important commercial port, with manufactures of silks and velvets. Venice, near the head of the Adriatic—built on many islands, is a magnificent city, with many fine buildings. Bologna, in Emilia—has a famous university and various art institutions. Padua, W. from Venice—has a flourishing university, connected with which is a botanic garden considered one of the finest in Europe.

PENINSULAR ITALY.—Na'ples, Rome, Flor'ence, Leg'horn, Pi'sa, Anco'na.

Naples, on the Bay of Naples—the most populous and the most commercial city in Italy. Rome, on the Tiber—celebrated for its architectural grandeur and its valuable collection of art treasures. Florence, on the Arno—from its fine situation called "The Beautiful," is distinguished for its university, its literary institutions, and its works of art. Leghorn, on the coast—manufactures of straw-plait which bears its name. Pisa, on the Arno—curious leaning tower 13 feet off the perpendicular.

INSULAR ITALY.—In Sicily—Paler'mo, Cata'nia, Marsa'la. In Sardinia—Caglia'ri.

Palermo, on the N. coast—beautifully situated, is the seat of a university. Catania, near the foot of Mount Etna—has suffered much from earthquakes, but is one of the most important cities on the island. Marsala, on the W. coast—seat of the

wine trade. **Cagliari**, on the S. coast—has a university and a fine cathedral.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Except in Northern Italy, pastoral pursuits receive more attention than the cultivation of the soil. In the north, by means of careful irrigation, good crops are produced, but elsewhere the corn raised is not sufficient for the inhabitants. Lombardy is celebrated for the famous cheese called *Parmesan*, and a celebrated wine called *Lachryma Christi* is made from the vines grown in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius. The mulberry is extensively cultivated, and silk is the chief manufacture. There is considerable commerce, the exports being wine, oil, silk, fruits, marble, and sulphur.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religion is **Roman Catholic**. Education is very defective.

GOVERNMENT.—A limited monarchy. The Pope has now no temporal power. **POPULATION.**—Over 27½ millions.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Turkey in Europe lies between the Adriatic and the Black Sea. Its area is estimated at about 141,000 square miles.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, Austria, Servia, Roumania, and Russia; *W.*, Dalmatia and the Adriatic; *S.*, Greece and the Archipelago; *E.*, the Black Sea.

NATURAL FEATURES.—In the east are several extensive valleys and plains. Other parts of the country are *hilly* and *mountainous*.

DIVISIONS.—Turkey is divided into 5 Provinces :—

BULGA'RIA.	BOS'NIA, including	ALBA'NIA.
ROUME'LIA, including MA- CEDO'NIA and THRACE.	HERZEGOVINA and TURKISH CROA'TIA.	THES'SALY.

Bulgaria, though still tributary to Turkey, is now, by the Berlin Treaty of 1878, to be self-governed; Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the exception of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, are to be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary; and Eastern Roumelia, though remaining under the authority of the Sultan, is to be ruled by a Christian governor-general, appointed for five years, with the assent of the Powers.

ISLANDS.—*Can'dia* or *Crete*, in the Mediterranean; *Lem'nos* and *Tha'sos*, in the N. of the Archipelago.

CAPIES.—*Cape Paliu'ri*, *Cape Drapa'no*, and *Cape Mon'te San'to*, S. of Macedonia.

On *Cape Monte Santo* is *Mount Athos*, noted for its numerous monasteries, in which are 3000 monks.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Bal'kan* or *Hæ'mus*, between Bulgaria and Roumelia; *Despo'to Dag'h*, or the *Rhod'ope Mountains*, in Roumelia; *Mounts Olym'pus*, *Pin'dus*, *Os'sa*, and *Pé'lion*, in Thessaly.

The *Mountains of Thessaly* are celebrated for their beautiful scenery, and were believed by the ancient Greeks to be the favourite haunts of the gods.

GULFS.—*Gulfs of Saloni'ka*, *Cassan'dra*, *Mon'te San'to*, *Contes'sa*, and *Sa'ros*, S. of Roumelia; *Gulf of Vo'lo*, S.E. of Thessaly.

RIVERS.—The *Marit'za*, *Strym'on*, and the *Var'dar*, flow through Roumelia into the Archipelago; the *Salem'bria* flows through Thessaly into the Gulf of Salonika.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—In the southern provinces the climate is delightful. In the northern, it is colder than in the same latitudes in Italy or Spain. The soil is naturally fertile, but its cultivation is very much neglected.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The bear, wolf, wild bear, jackal, and other animals common to Southern Europe, are found in the forests. Thessaly has long been famous for its horses. Timber is abundant, and fruit trees are very numerous. Minerals exist, but to a great extent are left undisturbed.

PEOPLE.—A variety of races exist. The Turks, who are the dominant race, are numerically insignificant. They came from Asia in the 14th century, and threatened the subjugation of all Europe, but now they are a weak, indolent, and apathetic people.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Constantino'ple*, *Adriano'ple*, *Saloni'ka*, *Bos'na-Serai'*, *Gallip'oli*, *Scu'tari*, *Shum'la*.

Constantinople, on the Strait of Constantinople—called by the Turks *Stamboul*, is remarkable for its beautiful situation, but is a very poor and filthy city within. **Adrianople**, on the Maritza—a great commercial centre with various manufactures. **Salonica**, in Macedonia—an important seaport. **Bosna-Serai**, in Bosnia—manufacture of daggers and other arms. **Gallipoli**, in Thrace—first European town taken by the Turks, on their coming from Asia in 1354. **Scutari**, in Albania—centre of a great inland trade. **Shumla**, in Bulgaria—silk and hardware manufactures.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture is very much neglected. The principal manufactures are **silks, cotton, carpets, leather, and arms.** Commerce is very much in the hands of foreigners.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religion of the Turks is **Mahometan**, but a very large majority of the population are Christians belonging chiefly to the Greek Church. Education has improved of late years, but is still very defective.

GOVERNMENT.—An absolute hereditary monarchy.

POPULATION.—Over $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

ROUMANIA, SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, formerly tributary to Turkey, are now independent principalities. In all of them agriculture, though in a very backward state, is the prevailing industry. Christianity according to the rites of the Greek Church is the religion professed, but no citizen is politically disqualified whatever his religious belief may be. The ruler of each state is called the *Hospodar*, and he is aided in the government by responsible ministers and representatives chosen from the people.

GREECE.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Greece occupies the southern portion of the south-eastern peninsula of Europe. Its area is about 20,000 square miles.

Greece is about two-thirds the size of Scotland.

NAME.—Greece is so called from *Græcia*, its ancient name.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, Turkey; *W.* and *S.*, the Mediterranean; *E.*, the Archipelago.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country is *mountainous*,

but among the mountains are many valleys and river basins of great beauty. The coast is much indented, which, with its numerous islands, affords great facilities for maritime traffic.

DIVISIONS.—Greece is naturally divided into three parts:—*HEL'LAS*, or Continental Greece; *MORE'A*, or Peninsular Greece; and the *ISLANDS*.

ISLANDS.—*Eubæ'a* or *Neg'ropont*, E. of Hellas; *Sky'ros*, E. from Eubæa; the *Cyc'lades*, E. from the Morea; the *Io'nian Islands*, along the W. coast.

The principal of the Cyclades are *Andros*, *Tinos*, *Paros*, *Naxos*, *Syra*, *Milo*, and *Amorgo*. The Ionian Islands are *Corfu*, *Cephalonia*, *Zante*, *Santa Maura*, *Ithaca*, *Cerigo*, and *Paxo*.

CAPIES.—*Colon'na*, S. of Hellas; *Matapan'*, *Gall'o*, and *Ma'lea*, S. of the Morea.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount Guio'na*, *Mount Parnas'sus*, and *Mount Hel'icon*, in Hellas; *Mount Tay'getus*, or *St Eli'as*, in the Morea.

Mount Parnassus and *Mount Helicon*, according to ancient fable, were favourite haunts of *Apollo* and the *Muses*.

GULFS.—*Gulfs of Egi'na* and *Nau'plia*, E. of the Morea; *Gulfs of Laco'nia* and *Ko'ron*, S., and *Gulfs of Patras'* and *Lepan'to* or *Cor'inth*, N., of the Morea; *Gulf of Ar'ta*, between Hellas and Albania, in Turkey.

In the Gulf of Egina is *Salamis*, off which the Athenians, under *Themistocles*, destroyed the fleet of *Xerxes*, B.C. 480. The Gulf of *Arta* is memorable as being the scene of the great naval battle between *Augustus* and *Mark Antony*, which made the former the master of the Roman world, B.C. 29.

RIVERS.—The *Aspropot'amo*, in Hellas; the *Rou'fia* and the *Euro'tas*, in the Morea.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate is warm and delightful. The soil is fertile, but badly cultivated.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The animals are similar to those found in Turkey. Forests exist, but the principal vegetable productions are corn, maize, cotton, tobacco, olives, oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, citrons, almonds, currants, and other fruits. The minerals are little worked.

PEOPLE.—The population consists chiefly of Greeks and Al-

banians. The Greeks are vain, lively, brave, and patriotic. The Albanians are less lively, but more determined, and generally are more industrious than the Greeks.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Ath'ens*, Thebes, Missolon'ghi, Patras', Tripolit'za, Nau'plia, Cor'inth.

Athens, near the Gulf of Egina—one of the most celebrated cities in the world, has many ancient remains. *Thebes*, N.W. of Athens—a very ancient city, once greatly renowned, but now poor and insignificant. *Missolonghi*, on the Gulf of Patras—where Lord Byron died in 1824. *Patras*—exports large quantities of currants. *Tripolitza*, in the centre of the Morea—a town of some importance. *Nauplia*, on the Gulf of Nauplia—fortified seaport. *Corinth*, near the Isthmus of Corinth—a distinguished city of antiquity, but now a poor village.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture, commerce, and sea-going are the most common occupations. There are few manufactures, and what exist are very poor.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—Almost the entire population belong to the Greek Church. Education is conducted by the Government, but is not in a very satisfactory state.

GOVERNMENT.—A limited monarchy.

POPULATION.—Over 1½ million.

RUSSIA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Russia occupies the whole of the eastern part of Europe. Its area is estimated at about 2,261,000 square miles.

Russia occupies considerably more than one-half of Europe, and is nearly thirty-eight times the size of England and Wales.

NAME.—Russia is supposed to mean the *land of strangers* or *foreigners*.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Arctic Ocean; *W.*, Norway, Sweden, the Baltic Sea, Prussia, Austria, and Roumania; *S.*, the Black Sea, Sea of Azov, and the Caucasus

Mountains ; *E.*, the Caspian Sea, the river Ural, and the Ural Mountains.

NATURAL FEATURES.—Russia consists of an immense level *plain*, stretching throughout its whole extent, with the exception of a portion in the north-west, and the peninsula of the Crimea in the south. Extensive steppes or tracts of sand and unproductive soil are in the south and south-east.

DIVISIONS.—Russia comprehends 8 great divisions :—

GREAT RUS'SIA.	SOUTH RUS'SIA.	VISTULA PROVINCE
EAST RUS'SIA, com- prehending KAS'AN and ASTRAKHAN'.	LITTLE RUS'SIA. WEST RUS'SIA.	(formerly called POLAND).
	BALTIC PROVINCES.	FINLAND.

These divisions are subdivided into 64 governments, which are for the most part named from the chief town in each.

ISLANDS.—In the Arctic Ocean—*Spitzber'gen*, *Nova Zem'bla*, *Francis Joseph Land*, and *Vai'gatz*. In the Baltic—The *A'land Isles*, *Oe'sel*, and *Da'go*.

MOUNTAINS.—The *U'ral Mountains*, between Europe and Asia ; the *Val'dai Hills*, in the W. of Great Russia ; the *Cau'casus Mountains*, between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Archan'gel Bay* and *One'ga Bay*, in the north. *Gulfs of Both'nia*, *Fin'land*, and *Ri'ga*, in the west.

RIVERS.—Flowing north—The *Petcho'ra* flows into the Arctic Ocean ; the *Northern Dwi'na* flows into the White Sea. Flowing west—The *Ne'va*, the *Southern Dwi'na*, and the *Nie'men* fall into the Baltic. Flowing south—The *Vol'ga* and the *U'ral* flow into the Caspian Sea ; the *Don* flows into the Sea of Azov ; the *Dnies'ter*, the *Bug*, and the *Dnie'per* flow into the Black Sea.

The *Volga* is of the greatest commercial importance to Russia, as by means of it, and a system of canals, communication is opened up between the centre of the country and the seas which wash its shores. Its principal tributaries are the *Oka* and the *Kama*.

LAKES.—*Lake Lado'ga* and *Lake One'ga*, in the N.W.; *Lake Il'men*, S. from Lake Ladoga; *Lake Pei'pus*, W. from Lake Ilmen; *Lake Sai'ma*, in Finland.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—In a country of so great an extent, the climate and soil must necessarily be very various. Speaking generally, it is colder in Russia than in other countries of corresponding latitude, and the farther east, the colder it is. In the north, the severity of the climate renders the soil unfit for cultivation. In the middle and south, it is very productive.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Almost all the wild animals found in other parts of Europe are found in Russia. The reindeer is a valuable animal in the north; horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and goats are reared in great numbers throughout the country, and immense herds of camels are kept by the nomadic tribes in the steppes. Forests are very extensive, but unequally distributed. Gold, copper, iron, platinum, malachite, salt, and marble are the principal minerals. Naphtha springs are found in the neighbourhood of Perekop.

PEOPLE.—A greater number of races exist in Russia than in any other country in Europe. A very large majority are Slavonians, but there are also Germans, Swedes, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and gipsies in great numbers; Finns, Lapps, Samoides, and Tartars are also important elements in the population.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*St Pe'tersburg*, Mos'cow, War'saw, Odes'sa, Ri'ga, Wil'na, Kiev', Kas'an, Tu'la, Cron'stadt, Astrakhan', Nij'ni-Nov'gorod, Kher'son, Archan'gel, Sebas'topol.

St Petersburg, on the Neva—founded by Peter the Great in 1703, is one of the most splendid cities in Europe. **Moscow**, on the Moskva—the capital till 1703, was burned by the Russians in 1812 to prevent its occupation by the French. It has since been rebuilt, and is the centre of a great inland commerce. **Warsaw**, on the Vistula—capital of Poland, is famous for its many heroic but unsuccessful struggles for independence. **Odessa**, on the Black Sea—bombarded by the Anglo-French fleet in 1854, has a great trade in grain. **Riga**, near the mouth of the Dwina—strongly fortified, has a great trade in corn, hemp, and timber. **Wilna**, in West Russia—an ancient town, with a large Jewish population. **Kiev**, on the Dnieper—a very ancient and

highly venerated city, has a monastery which is a favourite resort of Russian pilgrims. **Kasan**, on the Volga—the seat of a university founded in 1804. **Tula**, in Great Russia—has a reputation for cutlery, and is considered the “Sheffield” of Russia. **Gronstadt**, on an island in the Gulf of Finland—strongly fortified, is the port of St Petersburg, and the principal naval station of the empire. **Nijni-Novgorod**, at the junction of the Oka with the Volga—has the greatest annual fair in the world. **Kherson**, on the Dnieper—where Howard the philanthropist died, 20th January 1790. **Archangel**, on the Northern Dwina—the oldest and principal commercial town in the north of Russia. **Sebastopol**, S. of the Crimea—the chief naval arsenal of the Russian fleet; destroyed by the allied forces of Britain and France, 22d September 1855. **Balaklava**, **Alma**, and **Inkerman**, in the Crimea, are memorable for battles fought between the allied army and the Russians in 1854.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture and manufactures have considerably improved of late years, but both are yet very far from being in an advanced condition. The chief objects of culture are **rye**, **oats**, **wheat**, **hemp**, **flax**, **potatoes**, and, in the south, **tobacco**. **Woollen**, **silk**, and **cotton** fabrics are made in the larger towns, but **flax**, **hemp**, and **leather** manufactures are the principal. Commerce is extensive, and the exports are numerous and valuable.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The established religion is the **Greek Church**, but all other sects are tolerated. Education is little attended to, and the people, consequently, are very ignorant and superstitious.

GOVERNMENT.—An absolute hereditary monarchy.

POPULATION.—Over 78 millions.

ASIA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Asia, with an area of 17,326,794 square miles, is in the Old Continent, and lies east of Europe.

Asia, in size, considerably exceeds the united areas of Europe and Africa, and is thus the largest of the great divisions of the globe. Its greatest length, from the head of the Red Sea to Behring Strait, is 6700 miles; its greatest breadth, from North-East Cape in Siberia to Cape Romania, in the south of the Malay Peninsula, is 5400 miles.

NAME.—Asia most probably means *the middle*.

The name was first given to the country now called Asia Minor, with reference to its situation *between* Europe on the one side and Africa on the other. Afterwards the name extended to the whole continent.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Arctic Ocean; *E.*, the Pacific Ocean; *S.*, the Indian Ocean; *W.*, Europe, the Caspian Sea, the Mediterranean, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea.

NATURAL FEATURES.—Asia is a compact mass of land, characterized by extensive *mountain ranges* and elevated *table-lands* in the centre, and comparatively *level* tracts in the north and south.

Peninsulas form only about one-fifth of its area, and as there is an entire absence of great inlets, much of the interior is at a great distance from the sea. There are 36,000 miles of coast.

COUNTRIES.—Asia is divided into 12 countries:—

Turkey in Asia.	Further India.	Eastern Turkestan'.
Ara'bia.	The Chinese Empire, including	Core'a.
Per'sia.	Chi'na, Tib'et,	Western Turkestan'.
Afghanistan'.	Mongo'lia, Mant-	Sibe'ria, or Asiatic
Beloochistan'.	choo'ria, and	Rus'sia.
India.		Japan'.

CAPIES.—*Sev'ero*, or *North-East Cape*, N. of Siberia; *East Cape*, at Behring Strait; *Lopat'ka*, S. of Kamtschatka; *Cambo'dia*, S. of Further India; *Ne'grais*, S.W. of Pegu; *Com'orin*, S. of Hindostan; *Ras-al-Had*, S.E. of Arabia.

PENINSULAS.—*Asia Minor* or *Anato'lia*; *Ara'bia*; *Hindostan'*; the *Eastern Peninsula* or *Further India*; *Malay'a*, a southern prolongation of Further India; *Core'a*; *Kamtschat'ka*, N.E. of Siberia.

ISLANDS.—*Cy'prus*, in the Levant; *Ceylon'*, S. of Hindostan; *Hai'nan*, S. of China; *Formo'sa*, E. of China; *Japan' Isles*, E. of Corea; *Sagha'lien*, N.W. of Japan; the *Ku'rule Islands*, between Japan and Kamtschatka; *Aleu'tian Islands*, between Kamtschatka and America; *Liakhov' Islands*, in the Arctic Ocean.

Ceylon is a large and beautiful island, yielding coffee, rice, sugar, cinnamon, and cotton. Its minerals are important, gems abound, and there is a celebrated pearl fishery in the Gulf of Manaar. The **Japan Isles** are numerous, but the most important are **Nippon**, **Yesso**, **Kiusiu**, and **Sikokf**. The climate is mild, but rain falls in abundance, and thunder-storms and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The largest of the **Liakhov Islands** is **New Siberia**, remarkable for the immense quantity of bones of large animals found imbedded in the soil.

ISTHMUS.—The *Isthmus of Suez* unites Asia and Africa.

A ship canal cut through the isthmus, 336 feet wide at its surface and 26 feet deep, now connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

MOUNTAINS.—The mountains in Asia may be arranged into four systems—the *Western System*, the *Eastern System*, the *South-Eastern System*, and the *North-Eastern System*.

In the **WESTERN SYSTEM** are *Hindoo' Koosh*, N.E. of Afghanistan; the *El'burz Mountains*, S. of the Caspian; the *Cau'casus Mountains*, between the Caspian and the Black Sea; the *Arménian Mountains*, N.E. of Turkey.

Of the western system, the highest summit is **Demavend**, in the **Elburz** range, 21,000 feet. The **Caucasus Mountains** extend 750 miles, with a breadth at the widest part of 150 miles. Their average height is 10,000 or 11,000 feet, but the highest, **Mount Elburz** (in Europe), is 18,493 feet. The highest of the Armenian mountains is **Mount Ararat**, 17,112 feet. It is always capped with snow, beneath which the natives believe Noah's ark may still be found.

In the **EASTERN SYSTEM** are the *Kuen-lun' Mountains*, N. of Tibet; the *Ka'ra-Ko'rum Mountains* in Tibet; the *Pe-ling'*, and the *Nan-ling'*, in China.

The **Kuen-lun Mountains** vary in height from 16,000 to 18,000 feet. The **Kara-Korum Mountains** run parallel with the Himalayas, and some of their peaks are as high as the loftiest of that range.

In the **SOUTH-EASTERN SYSTEM** are the *Himala'ya Mountains*, between Tibet and Hindostan; the *Eastern* and the *Western Ghauts*, in Hindostan; the *Mountains of Cambo'dia*, in Further India.

The **Himalayas** form the loftiest mountain-system in the world. Their mean elevation is from 16,000 to 18,000 feet, but **Mount Everest**, which is the highest point of the earth's surface known, is 29,002 feet, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, above the level of the sea. Throughout their extent of 15,000 miles, upwards of forty peaks are known to be more than four miles high.

In the **NORTH-EASTERN SYSTEM** are *Thian-shan'*, N.W. of Eastern Turkestan; the *Alta'ian Mountains*, between Siberia and Chinese Tartary; the *Stanovoi'* and the *Aldan' Mountains*, in Eastern Siberia.

In the **Thian-shan** and **Altai Mountains** are mines of gold, silver, and lead. Many of the **Stanovoi** and **Aldan Mountains** are active volcanoes.

SEAS AND GULFS.—The *Levant'*, W. of Syria; the *Red Sea*, between Arabia and Africa; the *Gulf of A'den*, S. of Arabia; the *Ara'bian Sea*, between Arabia and Hindostan; the *Pers'ian Gulf*, between Arabia and Persia; the *Gulf of Manaar'*, between Hindostan and Ceylon; *Bay of Bengal'*, between Hindostan and Further India; *Gulf of Martaban'*, in the W., *Gulf of Siam'*, in the S., the *China Sea* and the *Gulf of Tonquin'*, in the E. of Further India; the *Yellow Sea*, between China and Corea; the *Sea of Japan'*, between Mantchooria and the Japan Isles; the *Sea of Okhotsk'* and the *Sea of Kamtschat'ka*, E. of Siberia.

The **Red Sea** extends 1400 miles inland, and at its northern extremity forms two gulfs—the **Gulf of Suez**, and the **Gulf of Akaba**. The **Persian Gulf** is famous for its pearl fishery.

STRAITS.—*Strait of Babelman'deb*, between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden; *Strait of Or'muz*, between the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; *Palk's Strait*, between Hindostan and Ceylon; *Strait of Malac'ca*, between Malaya and Sumatra; *Strait of Core'a*, between Corea and Japan; *Beh'ring Strait*, between Asia and America.

At the **Strait of Babelmandeb**, the distance between Asia and Africa is 20 miles. At **Behring Strait**, the distance between Asia and America is 36 miles.

RIVERS.—Three slopes are drained by the rivers of

Asia. Draining the *North* slope, and flowing to the Arctic Ocean—The *O'bi*, the *Yeneset'*, and the *Le'na*, in Siberia.

From the dreariness of the country and the severity of the climate, the rivers of Siberia are of little use.

Draining the *East* slope, and flowing to the Pacific—The *Amoor'*, in the S. and E. of Siberia; the *Hoangho'*, the *Yang-tse-Kiang'*, and the *Choo-Kiang'*, in China; the *Mekong'* or *May-Kiang'*, in Further India.

The *Hoangho* flows through a course of 2400 miles, but, having a rapid and unmanageable current, is unsuitable for navigation. The *Yang-tse-Kiang*—the largest river in Asia—flows 3200 miles through the richest and most fertile part of the Chinese Empire. Five hundred miles from its mouth it is three miles wide, and deep enough for vessels of the largest size. For smaller vessels it is navigable through nearly half of its course. The *Choo-Kiang* is also called the *Canton River*.

Draining the *South* slope, and flowing to the Indian Ocean—The *Irrawa'dy* and the *Sal'uen*, in Further India; the *Brahmapoo'tra*, in Tibet and North-east India; the *Gan'ges*, the *Mahana'di*, the *Godav'ery*, and the *Krish'na* in the E., and the *Nerbud'da* and the *Indus* in the W. of India; the *Ti'gris* and the *Euphra'tes*, in Turkey.

The *Brahmapootra*, in its upper course, is called the *Sampoo*. The *Ganges* has a course of 1500 miles, through a great part of which it is navigable. Before entering the Bay of Bengal, it divides into several branches, but the only one that is navigated is the *Hooghly*, its most western branch. The *Indus* rises 22,000 feet above the sea-level, has a rapid course (in some parts ten miles an hour), and forms a large delta of alluvial soil at its mouth. Before entering the Persian Gulf, the *Tigris* and the *Euphrates* unite, and are then called *Shat-el-Arab*.

INLAND RIVERS.—The *Amoo'* in Western Turkestan, and the *Sir-Dari'a* in the S.W. of Siberia, flow into the Sea of Aral.

LAKES.—The *Cas'pian Sea*, and the *Sea of A'ral*, S.W. of Siberia; *Lake Bai'kal*, and *Lake Bal'kash*, S. of Siberia; the *Dead Sea*, in Palestine.

The lakes of Asia are peculiar, as having, in most cases, no

visible outlet. The **Caspian Sea**—720 miles long by from 130 to 270 miles broad—is the largest lake in the world.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—Every variety of climate exists in Asia, but three climatic regions, ranging from north to south, and depending on the position of its mountain chains, are usually distinguished. In the *northern* region, which includes the great Siberian plain, the country is ice-bound during nine months of the year, when a short period of excessive heat follows. In the *central* region, which consists of the elevated table-lands of the interior, the climate is cold and dry, and cold winds from the north are severely felt. In the *southern* region, which includes all the countries south of the central table-lands, the heat of summer is excessive, and heavy rains are frequent during half of the year. Asia is characterized by extensive wastes and arid steppes, but in the south and east, the soil is fertile and well cultivated.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—All kinds of vegetation are found, from the mosses and lichens of the Arctic regions to the lofty palms and bananas of the tropics. Animal life is rich and abundant, characteristic quadrupeds being the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, panther, camel, yak, hyena, jackal, and Tibetan goat. Every precious and useful metal is found. Precious stones are abundant.

PEOPLE.—Four distinct races exist:—The Caucasian in the west and south-west; the Mongolian in the north and north-east; the Malayan in the extreme south; and the Ethiopic or Negro race in the island of Borneo, and some of the smaller islands of the Sunda group. The population is estimated at 794 millions.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Principal Towns.

TURKEY IN ASIA.—*Smyr'na*, Damas'cus, Alep'po, Bag'dad.

Smyrna, on the Archipelago—commercial emporium of Western Asia. *Damascus*, at the foot of Anti-Libanus—centre of a great trade in silk and cotton goods, and noted for the manufacture of sabres. *Aleppo*, in the N. of Syria—manufactures of embroidered silk, and gold and silver thread. *Bagdad*, on the Tigris—centre of a large caravan trade.

ARABIA.—Muscat', *Mec'ca*, Medi'na, Mo'cha, A'den.

Muscat, near the entrance to the Persian Gulf—seat of extensive commerce. *Mecca* and *Medina*, in the W.—holy cities

annually resorted to by Mahometan pilgrims. **Mocha**, in Yemen—great trade in coffee. **Aden**, in the S.—a British fortress; coaling place for steamers navigating the Indian Ocean.

PERSIA.—**Tabreez'**, **Teheran'**, **Ispahan'**.

Tabreez, in the N.W.—the entrepôt of commerce with Russia. **Teheran**, in the N.—very unhealthy town, with manufactures of carpets. **Ispahan**, S. from Teheran—the capital till 1798, has some fine bazaars and extensive gardens.

AFGHANISTAN.—**Cabool'**, **Herat'**, **Candahar'**, **Koon'dooz**.

Cabool, on the Cabool—a fortified town, surrounded by gardens and orchards. **Herat**, near the Heri-rood—a place of great commercial importance. **Candahar**—a principal mart between Persia and India.

BELOOCHISTAN.—**Kelat'**.

Kelat, towards the N.E.—captured by the British in 1839, and again in 1841, has a considerable trade in fruits produced in its neighbourhood.

INDIA.—**Calcut'ta**, **Bombay'**, **Madras'**, **Luck'now**, **Bena'res**, **Del'hi**.

Calcutta, on the Hooghly—capital of British India, has a very extensive trade. **Bombay**, on a small island connected with the W. coast—has a good harbour, and is the seat of an immense trade, especially in cotton. **Madras**, on the Bay of Bengal—the chief commercial emporium of Southern India, but an inconvenient place for shipping, owing to the want of a proper harbour. **Lucknow**, on the Goomty—famous for the noble defence made by the occupants of the Residency against the sepoy mutineers till relieved by General Havelock and Lord Clyde in 1858. **Benares**, on the Ganges—the holy city of the Hindoos, frequented by pilgrims from all parts of India, Burmah, and Tibet. **Delhi**, on the Jumna—a place of great historical interest, was the stronghold of the rebellious sepoys in 1857, but was retaken by the British in September of the same year.

FURTHER INDIA.—**Mandalay'**, **Ban'kok**.

Mandalay, near the Irrawady—capital of Birman. **Bankok**, on the Meinam—capital of Siam; a large part of the town is built on bamboo rafts which float in the river, hence it is sometimes called the "Venice of the East."

CHINA.—**Pekin'**, **Canton'**, **Hangchow'**, **Foochow'**, **Nan-kin'**, **Shanghai'**, **Amoy'**.

Pekin, on the Pei-ho—one of the most populous cities in the world, is divided into two great portions, a southern or com-

mercial city, inhabited chiefly by Chinese, and a northern or Tartar city, which contains the Imperial palace, and is the residence of the chief dignitaries of the Empire. **Canton**, on the Choo-Kiang—one of the most commercial cities in the Empire. **Hangchow**—has an extensive trade in raw silks and teas. **Foochow**, on the E. coast—manufactures of cotton and porcelain, and chief place for the shipment of black tea. **Nankin**, on the Yang-tse-Kiang—the former capital, is considered the chief seat of learning in the Empire, and has manufactures of cotton cloth which bears its name. **Shanghai** and **Amoy**, both on the E. coast—extensive shipping ports opened to the British in 1842.

TIBET.—*Las'sa*, Tesh'oo-Lom'boo.

Lassa, on a branch of the Sampoo—the residence of the Grand Lama, the pontifical sovereign of Tibet. **Teshoo-Lomboo**, on the Sampoo—chiefly occupied by priests, of which there are said to be 80,000 in Tibet.

EASTERN TURKESTAN.—*Yarkand'*, Cashgar', Khotan'.

Yarkand and **Cashgar** are situated in the W. on rivers of the same names. **Cashgar** has considerable trade in manufactures of gold and silver cloths, cotton, silk, and carpets.

WESTERN TURKESTAN.—*Bokh'ara*, *Khi'va*.

Bokhara, on a tributary of the Amoo—a large city, has 360 mosques, and is the seat of a Mahometan college. **Khiva**, near the Amoo—a miserable-looking town, composed almost entirely of earth-huts, is the seat of the trade of the khanate of Khiva.

SIBERIA OR ASIATIC RUSSIA.—*Irkutsk'*, *Tobolsk'*, *Tomsk*, *Omsk*.

Irkutsk, on the Angara—the capital of Eastern Siberia, and the seat of a great commerce. **Tobolsk**, at the junction of the Tobol with the Irtysh—the capital of Western Siberia, has a cathedral and numerous churches. **Tomsk**, on the Tom—extensive mines in its neighbourhood. **Omsk**, on the Om—military station.

JAPAN.—*Tokei'*, Kiy'o'to, Osa'ka, Nagasa'ki.

Токеи, on the island of Nippon—the capital of the empire, and one of the largest cities in the world. Before it became the residence of the Mikado it was called **Yeddo**. **Kiyoto**, formerly called **Miako**, on the same island—the ecclesiastical capital, and the seat of various educational establishments. **Osaka**, also in Nippon—one of the richest and most commercial cities of the empire. **Nagasaki**, in Kiusiu—important station for foreign commerce.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Turkey in Asia is the most westerly country in Asia. Its area is 650,000 square miles.

Turkey in Asia is more than eleven times the size of England and Wales.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Sea of Marmora, Black Sea, and Russia; *E.*, Persia; *S.*, Arabia and the Mediterranean; *W.*, the Levant and the Archipelago.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country is *mountainous*, but there are many *plains* of great beauty and fertility.

The divisions of Turkey in Asia are :—

A'SIA MI'NOR, or	KURDISTAN'.	SYR'IA, including
ANATO'LIA.	ALGEZ'IA.	PAL'ESTINE.
ARME'NIA.	I'RAK-AR'ABI.	

ISLANDS.—*Les'bos*, *Sci'o*, *Sa'mos*, *Pat'mos*, *Cos*, *Rhodes*, all off the coast of Asia Minor; *Cy'prus*, in the Levant.

Lesbos is a beautiful island, famous for its wine. *Cyprus*, by far the largest island, is under British administration, and yields valuable products.

MOUNTAINS.—*Tau'rus*, *Olym'pus*, and *I'da*, in Asia Minor; *Leb'anon*, in Syria.

Lebanon, famous for its cedars, consists of two ranges—*Libanus* on the W. and *Anti-Libanus* on the E.

RIVERS.—The *Kiz'il Ir'mak*, flows to the Black Sea; the *Mean'der*, to the Archipelago; the *Oron'tes*, to the Mediterranean; the *Euphra'tes* and the *Ti'gris*, as a united stream, fall into the Persian Gulf.

LAKES.—*Van*, in Kurdistan; *Tuz'la-Gol*, in Asia Minor; the *Lake of Tibe'rias*, and the *Dead Sea*, in Palestine.

Tuzla-Gol and the *Dead Sea* are so salt that fish cannot live in them.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—In the higher regions the climate is very

cold; in the plains and valleys it is warm and delightful. The soil in the valleys is extremely fertile.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The lion (E. of the Euphrates), the hyena, jackal, panther, and buffalo are among the wild animals. The camel and mule are the chief beasts of burden; horses, asses, sheep, and goats are common and valuable. Forests of oak, pine, and other useful trees cover the mountains; rice, maize, sugar, cotton, olives, and other fruits flourish in the valleys. The minerals are the useful metals, salt, and coal, but mining is very much neglected.

PEOPLE.—The people belong to several tribes, but the Turkish race is the most numerous.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Smyr'na*, Damas'cus, Alep'po, Bag'dad, Ango'ra, Jeru'salem, Bey'rout.

Smyrna, beautifully situated on the Gulf of Smyrna—claims the honour of being the birthplace of the poet Homer. *Damas'cus*, at the base of Anti-Libanus—considered the oldest city in the world. *Aleppo*—capital of Syria, built on several hills, has a great inland trade. *Bagdad*, on the Tigris—has silk and cotton manufactures, but is much decayed from its former greatness. *Angora*, inland—cloths made from the silky hair of the Angora goat. *Jerusalem*—the holy city of the Jews, chiefly dependent on the pilgrims who visit the holy places.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Manufactures of carpets, shawls, gold and silver thread, leather, silk, woollen and cotton goods occupy the inhabitants of the larger towns; and these, with dried fruits, rhubarb, and other drugs, are the chief articles of commerce.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The prevailing religion is *Ma-hometanism*. The Greeks and Armenians are Christians, and there are many Jews. Education meets with due attention.

GOVERNMENT.—An absolute hereditary monarchy.

POPULATION.—Over 16 millions.

ARABIA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Arabia, with an area of 1,200,000 sq. m., occupies the S.W. portion of Asia.

Arabia is more than twenty times the size of England and Wales.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, Turkey in Asia; *W.*, the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea; *S.*, the Indian Ocean; *E.*, the Persian Gulf.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The interior is *elevated*; a low *plain*, bounded by hills, runs parallel to the coast; sandy *deserts* occupy the rest of the country, with only a few small oases.

DIVISIONS.—Arabia is divided into 6 Provinces:—

HED'JAZ.
YE'MEN.

HAD'RAMAUT.
O'MAN.

EL-HASA.
NED'JED.

ISLANDS.—*Soco'tra*, in the Indian Ocean; *Bahrein'*, in the Persian Gulf.

Socotra is famed for its aloes. *Bahrein* has the most valuable pearl fishery in the world.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount Ho'reb* and *Mount Sinai*, on the peninsula between the arms of the Red Sea.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate is excessively hot and dry. The disastrous effects of the scorching wind called the *Simoon* or *Samiel* are severely felt in the north. The soil is arid, but where there is water it is very productive.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Among the wild animals are the jackal, hyena, panther, antelope, wolf, and fox. The horse, the ass, the camel, and the broad-tailed sheep are valuable domestic animals. Locusts are very abundant. Spices and gums, for which Arabia has long been famous, coffee, cotton, dates, figs, and other fruits, are the principal vegetable products. There are few minerals, but the *onyx*, *carnelian*, and other precious stones are found.

PEOPLE.—The people are divided into two classes—the *dwellers in towns*, who follow settled occupations; and the *Bedouins*, or dwellers in tents, who subsist by the produce of their flocks and herds, but largely, also, by the plunder of passing caravans.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—In Hedjaz—*Mec'ca*, *Jid'dah*, *Medi'na*. In Yemen—*Sa'na*, *Mo'cha*, *A'den*. In Oman—*Muscat'*. In Nedjed—*Ri'adh*.

Mecca—birthplace of Mahomet in 569; annually resorted to by thousands of pilgrims. **Jiddah**—the chief commercial emporium on the west coast. **Medina**—burial-place of Mahomet. **Sana**—has great trade in coffee. **Mocha**—where the coffee produced around Sana is shipped. **Aden**—a coaling station, strongly fortified; has belonged to Britain since 1838. **Muscat**—has an excellent harbour and a good trade. **Riadh**—chief town of the Wahabees, a very strict sect of Mahometans.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—The settled Arabs engage in agriculture and enjoy the benefits of commerce. The only manufactures are hair tent-covers and coarse woollen and linen fabrics, woven by the Bedouin women for home use.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—All the Arabs are Mahometans, and are much opposed to those of any other religion. Education is very general; even the children of the desert are taught to read, write, and cast accounts.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is patriarchal. The chief of a particular province is called the *Imam* or *Sultan*. Among the Bedouins each tribe has its own petty chief, who is styled the *Sheikh*. Hedjaz, Yemen, and El-Hasa belong to Turkey.

POPULATION.—Estimated at about 8 millions.

PERSIA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Persia lies to the east of Turkey and Arabia. Its area is 648,000 square miles.

Persia is eleven times the size of England and Wales.

NAME.—Persia derives its name from *Persis*, the ancient name of one of the provinces.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, Russia, the Caspian Sea, and Western Turkestan; *E.*, Afghanistan and Beloochistan; *S.*, the Persian Gulf; *W.*, Turkey in Asia.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country in the north, west, and south is *mountainous*; the centre and east is a *great salt desert*.

ISLANDS.—*Kish'ma* and *Or'muz*, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

MOUNTAINS.—*El'burz*, in the N.; *El'vund*, in the W.

RIVERS.—The *A'ras* and the *Kiz'il-O'zan* flow into the Caspian Sea.

LAKES.—*Lake Uru'miah*, in the N.W.; *Lake Bakh'tegan*, southward near Shiraz; *Seis'tan*, in the E.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate is extreme. Excessively hot and dry summers are succeeded by intensely cold and severe winters. Among the mountains, and in the north maritime plain, are tracts of great fertility; in the centre and south, the soil is barren.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The animals are similar to those found in Arabia. Persian horses are considered the most beautiful in the East. There are few forests, but fruit trees grow luxuriantly in the well-watered districts. Lead, copper, and iron are found, but to a great extent are left undisturbed. The turquoise, peculiar to Persia, is the chief precious stone.

PEOPLE.—The people are a mixed race, a large proportion being dwellers in tents, who change their habitations according to the season, or according to the necessities of their flocks and herds.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

DIVISIONS AND TOWNS.—Persia is divided into 11 Provinces, the principal towns in which are Tabreez', Mesh'ed, *Teheran'*, Ispahan', Bushire', Shiraz', Resht, Saree', Am'ol, and Balfroosh'.

Tabreez—the chief town in the N.W., was the favourite residence of Haroun al Raschid. **Meshed**—contains a celebrated shrine, much resorted to by pilgrims. **Teheran**—manufactures of carpets and iron goods. **Ispahan**—the former capital. **Bushire**—taken by the British in 1856, is the principal port on the Persian Gulf. **Shiraz**—near the celebrated ruins of Persepolis, has manufactures of silk, otto of roses, etc. **Resht, Saree, Amol, and Balfroosh**, are important ports on the Caspian Sea.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture is attended to in the fertile districts, and good crops of wheat, barley, millet, and rice are produced. Manufactures, once very flourishing, are now at a low ebb. The commerce is carried on chiefly by caravans.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religion is Mahometanism. Parsees or fire-worshippers are found in Yezd and some of the desert oases. Education is chiefly military.

GOVERNMENT.—A despotic monarchy. The sovereign is styled

the *Shah*, but his authority over the nomadic tribes is very limited. POPULATION.—Estimated at 5 millions.

AFGHANISTAN.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Afghanistan occupies an area of about 260,000 square miles between the north of Persia and India.

NAME.—Afghanistan means *country of the Afghans*.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, Western Turkestan; *E.*, Eastern Turkestan and India; *S.*, Beloochistan; *W.*, Persia.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country is *mountainous*, but there are many well-watered *valleys*, which afford excellent pasture.

DIVISIONS.—CABOOL', JELALABAD', GHUZ'NI, CANDAHAR', HERAT', AF'GHAN TUR'KESTAN.

MOUNTAINS.—*Hindoo' Koosh*, in the N.E.; the *Paropom'isan Mountains*, in the N.W.; *Sol'ymaun Mountains*, in the E.

RIVERS.—The *Helmund'* flows into Lake Seistan; the *Cabool'* is a tributary of the Indus.

LAKES.—*Seis'tan* or *Hamoon'*, in the S.W.

Lake Seistan is a very shallow, salt morass, to a great extent covered with reeds and rushes.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate varies according to elevation. Rain is deficient in the interior. The valleys are fertile, but a large portion of the country is desert.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The horse, camel, mule, ox, sheep, and goat are among the domestic animals. The ox is chiefly used for the plough, and the camel is the chief beast of burden. In the low lands rice, cotton, sugar, indigo, and maize thrive. Timber and fruit trees grow wild on the mountains. Lead, copper, iron, silver, mercury, coal, and other minerals abound in the mountains round Cabool; gold is found in the rivers that flow from Hindoo Koosh.

PEOPLE.—The people are of various tribes, but the Afghans are most numerous. They are a robust, brave, and hospitable race, but very independent, and addicted to war and plunder.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Cabool'*, Jelalabad', Koon'dooz, Balkh, Candahar', Herat'.

Cabool'—besieged by the British in 1839 and 1842, and again taken possession of by the British in 1879, is strongly fortified, and has a good trade. **Jelalabad'**—bravely defended by the British troops under Sir R. Sale, when besieged by the Afghans in 1841-2. **Balkh**—the ancient *Bactria*, once a great city, but now much decayed. **Candahar'**—a very ancient city, is a principal mart between Persia and India. **Herat'**—situated in a fertile plain, has a great trade.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Most of the country being unsuitable for cultivation, agriculture is not much attended to. The manufactures are woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, shawls, and saddlery. The commerce consists chiefly in the interchange of the productions of the surrounding countries.

RELIGION.—**Mahometanism.** **GOVERNMENT.**—There is a ruler called the *Ameer*, but the nomadic and mountain tribes own no superiority but that of their own chiefs.

POPULATION.—About 4 millions,

BELOOCHISTAN.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Beloochistan lies south of Afghanistan, between Persia and India. Its area is estimated at 100,000 square miles.

Beloochistan is more than three times the size of Ireland.

NAME.—Beloochistan means the *country of the Beloochees*.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The north-west is an elevated plateau, of which little is known; the north-east is traversed by *mountain-ranges*, intersected by a few river-courses; the south consists of a series of terraces descending to the coast, which is low, flat, and sandy.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Kelat'*, Gunda'va.

Kelat—captured by the British in 1839, and again in 1841, has a good transit trade. **Gundava**—the winter residence of the Khan of Kelat.

The **CLIMATE**, **SOIL**, and **NATURAL PRODUCTIONS** are similar to those of Afghanistan.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture is little pursued. There are no manufactures. Commerce is chiefly in the hands of the Hindoos.

RELIGION.—Mahometanism. **GOVERNMENT.**—The principal ruler is the *Khan of Kelat*, but his power is merely nominal.

POPULATION.—Estimated at 2 millions.

INDIA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—India occupies the whole of the central peninsula in the south of Asia. Its area, including tributary states, is 1,467,964 square miles.

India, including British Birmah, is more than thirteen times the size of the whole British Islands. Its greatest length is 1900 miles; its greatest breadth, 1800 miles. The name Hindostan, frequently applied to India, properly speaking, denotes only the valleys of the Jumna and the Upper Ganges.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Himalaya Mountains; *W.*, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and the Arabian Sea; *S.*, the Indian Ocean; *E.*, the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Peninsula.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is much diversified. In the north is a great *plain*, through which the Ganges and the Indus flow. The centre is a vast *plateau*, enclosed by lofty mountains, which descend by a succession of terraces to the sea.

ISLANDS.—*Ceylon'*, in the S.E.; the *Lac'cadive* and the *Mal'dive* Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Ceylon, see "Asia," page 100. The *Laccadive* and the *Mal'dive* Islands are low coral formations. The former produces cocoa-nuts, rice, betel-nuts, and a small breed of cattle. The latter, palms, bananas, figs, and citrons.

CAPES.—*Cape Com'orin*, the extreme S. point; *Point Cal'imere*, on the S.E.; *Point Palm'y'ras*, on the N.E.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Himala'ya Mountains*, in the N.; the *Aravul'i Hills*, in Rajpootana; the *Vindhy'a Moun-*

tains, in the centre; the *Eastern* and the *Western Ghauts*, towards the S., run parallel with the E. and W. coasts.

The *Himalaya Mountains*, see "Asia," page 101. The *Vindhya Mountains* connect the northern extremities of the Ghauts. The *Neilgherries* connect them in the south.

GULFS.—*Gulf of Cutch* and *Gulf of Cam'bay*, in the W.; *Gulf of Manaar'* and *Palk's Strait*, between India and Ceylon; *Bay of Bengal'*, in the E.

RIVERS.—The *Gan'ges*, the *Brahmapoo'tra*, the *Mahanad'i*, the *Godav'ery*, and the *Krish'na* flow E. into the Bay of Bengal. The *Tap'ti* and the *Nerbud'da* flow W. into the Gulf of Cambay; the *In'dus* flows S.W. into the Arabian Sea.

The *Ganges*, regarded as a sacred stream by the Hindoos, has a course of 1500 miles, of which 1300 are navigable. Its principal tributaries are the *Jumna*, the *Chumbul*, and the *Sone* on the right, and the *Goomty* and the *Gogra* on the left. The *Indus*, in its course, receives the *Cabool* and the five rivers which give the country through which they flow the name of "Punjaub" or *five rivers*. These are the *Jhelum*, *Chenab*, *Ravee*, *Beas*, and *Sutlej*.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—In a country whose surface is so diversified, the climate must necessarily be exceedingly varied. While the summer heat of the plains is excessive, the Himalayas are covered with perpetual snow. The monsoons or periodical winds divide the year into two seasons—the *wet* and the *dry*. These occur at different periods on the opposite sides of the peninsula, the rainy season at Bombay being from June to October, and at Madras from October to March. The soil is rich, and of inexhaustible fertility.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Wild animals of the larger kinds abound in the forests and jungles. The most valuable animals are the elephant, the yak, used as a beast of burden, the *Cashmere goat*, and the *Indian ox*. Vegetation is luxuriant and extensively varied. Characteristic trees are the *banyan*, the *teak*, now much used in shipbuilding, the various species of *palms*, the *bread-fruit tree*, etc. The minerals comprise *gold*, *copper*, *iron*, *tin*, and *coal*. *Diamonds* and other precious stones are specially abundant.

PEOPLE.—About six-sevenths of the population are *Hindoos*; the remainder are foreigners. The Hindoos are gentle, frugal,

peaceful, and intelligent, but at the same time subtle, servile, vindictive, and treacherous. They have very strong religious prejudices, and are divided into numerous castes, which have no communication with each other.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

DIVISIONS.—India is politically divided into—1. Three *Presidencies*—BENGAL', BOMBAY', and MADRAS'; 2. *States under British Protection*; 3. *Independent States*; 4. *French and Portuguese Possessions*.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—BENGAL PRESIDENCY. — *Calcutta*, Luck'now, Pat'na, Bena'res, Del'hi, A'gra, Cawnpore', Nagpore', Allahabad'.

Calcutta, on the Hooghly—capital of British India, a city of palaces, and the seat of an extensive commerce. *Lucknow*, on the Goomty—celebrated for its siege and defence by General Havelock and Lord Clyde in 1857. *Patna*, on the Ganges—a military depôt, has a great trade in rice. *Benares*, on the Ganges—a sacred city of the Hindoos, has 800 mosques and about 1000 pagodas. *Delhi*, on the Jumna—seized by the sepoy mutineers in May 1857, but retaken by the British in September of the same year. *Agra*, on the Jumna—near it is *Taj Mahal*, built of white marble, inlaid with precious stones, and considered the most superb tomb in the world. *Cawnpore*—memorable for the dreadful massacre of British women and children, by order of Nana Sahib, June 1857. *Nagpore*—a large but unhealthy town, has various manufactures.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—*Bombay'*, Surat', Poo'nah.

Bombay, on a small island connected with the west coast—has an extensive trade next to that of *Calcutta*. *Surat*, on the Tapti—large export trade in cotton. *Poonah*, S.E. of *Bombay*—the capital of the Mahratta empire till 1818, when it was incorporated with British India.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—*Madras'*, Tanjore', Ar'cot, Trichinop'oly, Cal'icut.

Madras, on the E. coast—has an extensive commerce, but is very deficient of a good harbour. *Tanjore*, on the Cauvery—contains one of the most magnificent pyramidal temples in India. *Arcot*—famous for its defence by Clive in 1751. *Calicut*—the first port visited by Vasco de Gama, 1498, has a trade in teak wood, pepper, and cocoa-nuts.

STATES UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION.—In Cashmere—*Cashmere* or *Sirinug'gur*. In Rajpootana—*Bhurtpore*'. In Cutch—*Bhuj*. In Nizam's Dominions—*Hyderabad*' or *Haiderabad*', Golcon'da.

Cashmere was formerly famous for its shawls, manufactured from the fine hair of the Tibetan goat. *Bhurtpore*—a populous city eight miles in circumference. *Bhuj*—celebrated for its manufactures of gold and silver. *Hyderabad*—a large and wealthy city, with valuable silk manufactures. *Goleonda*—formerly famous as a depôt for diamonds and other precious stones.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce engage the bulk of the population. Agricultural implements are very defective, and the success of agriculture to a large amount depends on the irrigation of the soil. The Hindoos excel in the manufacture of shawls, carpets, gold and silver ornaments; in fine carving in wood and ivory they are almost unrivalled. The commerce is chiefly carried on with Britain.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religion of the Hindoos is Brahminism, but Mahometanism is prevalent in various parts, and Christianity is slowly gaining ground among the native population. Grants in aid of education are given by the Indian Government, and a large number of pupils, male and female, are under instruction. Numerous schools and colleges are also supported by various societies, and by private liberality.

GOVERNMENT.—The government of British India is vested in a Viceroy or Governor-General, and a "Supreme Council," resident in Calcutta, and a Secretary of State for India and a Council resident in London. The Independent and Protected States are under native rulers, who are styled *rajahs*.

POPULATION.—The population of British India is estimated at 191 millions. In the Protected States are 48 millions.

FURTHER INDIA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Further India consists of a number of states which occupy a large part of the south-eastern peninsula of Asia. Their united areas are estimated at about 700,000 square miles.

Further India is also called the *Indo-Chinese Peninsula*.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, China and Tibet; *W.*, India and Bay of Bengal; *S.*, the Strait of Malacca and Gulf of Siam; *E.*, the China Sea and Gulf of Tonquin.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country is traversed by parallel *mountain-chains* in the direction of north-west to south-east, between which are long narrow *valleys*, each watered by a noble and majestic river.

DIVISIONS.—The Indo-Chinese States are :—

<i>British Provinces.</i>	<i>Native States.</i>
BRITISH BIRMAH—	BIRMAH.
Comprising Aracan',	SIAM'. LA'OS.
Pegu', and Tenasserim.	ANAM. CAMBO'DIA.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.	MALAYA.

CAPIES.—*Cape Ne'grais*, S.W. of Pegu; *Cape Roma'nia*, S. of Malaya; *Cape Cambo'dia*, S. of Anam.

ISLANDS.—*An'daman Islands* and *Nicobar' Islands*, in the Bay of Bengal; *Penang'* or *Prince of Wales Island*, in the Strait of Malacca; *Singapore'*, off the extreme south of the peninsula.

The *Andaman Islands* are used as a place of penal imprisonment for India. The *Nicobar Islands* are very unhealthy. *Penang* has acquired importance for its rich natural productions. *Singapore* is extensively covered with forests, which supply valuable timber.

GULFS.—*Gulf of Martaban'*, in the W.; *Gulf of Siam'*, in the S.; *Gulf of Tonquin'*, in the N.E.

RIVERS.—The *Irrawa'dy*, in Birma and Pegu; the *Saluen*, between Birma and Siam; the *Mei'nam*, in Siam; the *Mekong'* or *May-Kiang'*, in Siam and Anam.

The *Irrawady* forms an immense delta, and enters the Gulf of Martaban by numerous mouths.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate varies in the different provinces. Generally, it is more temperate and more salubrious to Europeans than that of India. Where there is moisture the soil is very fertile; where little rain falls it is very unproductive.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Similar to those of India.

PEOPLE.—The people are of Mongolian origin, with the exception of the *Malays* and the negroes in the interior of the Malay Peninsula. The Indo-Chinese, generally, are active,

brave, and hardy, but vindictive, ferocious, and uncivilized. In addition to rice, which is their usual food, they eat rats, lizards, locusts, dogs, etc. The Malays are almost all pirates, and are much dreaded in Eastern seas.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—BRITISH PROVINCES.—In British Birmah—*Rangoon'*, Ak'yab, Prome, Pegu', Moul'mein. In the Straits Settlements—*Singapore'*, George'town.

Rangoon, on the eastern mouth of the Irrawady—the capital, a fortified seaport. **Akyab**, in Aracan—very unhealthy town. **Pegu**, on the Pegu—noted for naphtha wells in its neighbourhood. **Moulmein**, in Tenasserim—good export trade in rice and timber. **Singapore**, from its position, is a place of great importance as a commercial and naval station. **Georgetown**, in Penang—one of the neatest towns in the East Indies.

NATIVE STATES.—In Birmah—*Mandalay'*. In Siam—*Ban'kok*. In Laos—Lahaing. In Anam—*Hué*, Kesh'o, Sai'gon. In Cambodia—Panom'ping. In Malaya—Pahang'.

Mandalay—the present capital of the Burmese monarchy. **Bankok**—see "Asia," page 104. **Hué**—strongly fortified town. **Kesho**—a large town in Tonquin. **Saigon**, in Lower Cochin-China—a French settlement. **Panomping**—has a good trade.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture is largely pursued, but in a very primitive manner. There are few manufactures. The Burmese excel in casting huge bells and gilding. Ship-building is carried on in Cochin-China. Fine fruits, spices, sago, rice, sugar, cotton, indigo, etc., are important articles of commerce.

RELIGION.—The predominant religion is Buddhism. The Malays are Mahometans, and the higher classes of the Anamese are Confucians.

GOVERNMENT.—The native governments are all despotic.

POPULATION.—Estimated at 22 millions.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The Chinese Empire includes *China Proper*, *Tibet*, *Mongolia*, *Mantchooria*, and *Eastern Turkestan*.

I. CHINA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—China occupies an area of about 1,535,000 square miles, north of Further India.

China, perhaps the most remarkable country in the world, is nearly eighteen times the size of Great Britain. Its greatest length from north to south is about 1600 miles; its breadth varies from 900 to 1300 miles.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, Mantchooria and Mongolia; *W.*, Tibet and Further India; *S.*, Further India and the China Sea; *E.*, the Pacific Ocean and the Yellow Sea.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country presents every variety of surface. The whole of the western half is *mountainous*; in the north-east is an extensive lowland *plain*; south of the Yang-tse-Kiang, it is *hilly*, with a gradual slope towards the sea.

ISLANDS.—*Formo'sa*, in the S.E.; *Haï'nan*, in the S.; *Hong Kong* and *Maca'o*, in the Gulf of Canton.

SEAS.—*Hoang-Hai'* or *Yellow Sea*, between China and Corea; the *China Sea*, between China and the Philippine Islands.

RIVERS.—The *Pei-ho*, in the N.; the *Hoang-ho'* and the *Yang-tse-Kiang'*, in the centre; the *Choo-Kiang'* or *Canton River*, in the S.

The *Hoang-ho* is for the most part a "mighty, impracticable, turbid, furious stream," and little adapted for Chinese navigation. The *Yang-tse-Kiang*, or "son of the ocean," is the largest river in China. It drains an area of 750,000 square miles, and to it China owes much of its fertility and wealth.

LAKES.—*Tong-ting-hoo*, in the centre; *Poyang-hoo*, in the E.

On these lakes are sometimes seen artificially constructed floating islands, with houses, fields, and inhabitants. *Tong-ting-hoo* is upwards of 200 miles in circumference.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate varies according to situation. Generally for its latitude, the temperature of China is low, and at opposite seasons the extremes of heat and cold are very great.

The soil is very fertile, and every available part is cultivated with the greatest care.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—There are few forests, and consequently wild animals are rare. Tea, rice, and cotton are the most valuable vegetable products. Among the mineral treasures are gold, silver, quicksilver, coal, a natural combination of iron and zinc called *tutenag*, a species of white copper called *petong*, and a fine earth or clay, used for making porcelain, called *kaolin*.

PEOPLE.—The Chinese are of Mongolian origin. They speak a monosyllabic language, and use a system of writing in which every character represents, not a *sound* only, but an *idea* or *thought*.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

DIVISIONS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—China is divided into 18 Provinces, in which the chief towns are *Pekin'*, *Canton'*, *Hangchow'*, *Foochow'*, *Nankin'*, *Shanghai'*, *Amoy'*, *Ningpo*, *Tientsin'*, *King-te-ching'*, *Han-kow'*.

Pekin, *Canton*, etc., see "Asia," page 104. *Ningpo*—taken by the British in 1841, exports tea and silk. *Tientsin*—the port of *Pekin*, has a large trade in salt. *King-te-ching*, on the *Po-kiang*—great centre of the porcelain manufacture. *Han-kow*, on the *Yang-tse-Kiang*—a place of great trade.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are all actively engaged in. Agriculture has attained greater perfection in China than in any other Eastern country. Every kind of manufacture exists, but the most noted are those of silk, porcelain, and cotton. The internal commerce is favoured by a system of canals, which connect all the large rivers of the empire. The maritime commerce is chiefly in the hands of foreigners.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religion of the Emperor and the learned is *Confucianism*; that of the people is *Buddhism*. Education is very elementary.

GOVERNMENT.—An absolute monarchy. The Emperor styles himself the *Son of Heaven*, and his empire the *Celestial Empire*.

POPULATION.—Estimated at about 368 millions.

II. TIBET, MONGOLIA, AND MANTCHOORIA.

TIBET is an elevated table-land to the west of China. Its principal towns are *Lassa* and *Teshoo-Lomboo*, chiefly occupied

by priests. The people are Mongols, gentle and amiable in character, and famous for their support of Buddhism.

MONGOLIA is north of Tibet and China. A great part of the country consists of a sandy, treeless plain, called the *Desert of Gobi* or *Shamo*. The climate is very cold and dry, and the cultivation of the soil is seldom attempted. The people lead a nomadic life, and depend almost entirely on their flocks and herds.

MANTCHOORIA is east of Mongolia. The country is mountainous, densely wooded, and contains many well-watered and productive valleys. The principal towns are *Kirin-Oola* and *Moukden*, the present and the former capital.

Mongolia and Mantchooria are generally known as *Chinese Tartary*.

III. EASTERN TURKESTAN.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Eastern Turkestan is north of India and Tibet. The area is estimated at 430,000 square miles.

In 1863 the inhabitants of Eastern Turkestan abjured the supremacy of China, and massacred every Chinese in the country who would not adopt the Mahometan religion. Under Yakoob Beg they maintained their independence till his death in 1877, but in 1878 they were reconquered by the Chinese.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country contains the western portion of the Desert of Gobi, which is arid and waste. To the west of the desert the soil is rich and productive.

PRODUCTIONS.—The chief productions of the country are horses, silk, cotton, wool, gold, silver, iron, coal, and other minerals.

TOWNS.—*Yarkand*, *Cashgar*, *Khotan* or *Il'chi*.

Yarkand, on the Yarkand—situated in a fertile plain, has a good trade. *Cashgar*, on the Cashgar—important manufactures, and a great trade. *Khotan* or *Ilchi*—manufactures silk, leather, and paper.

COREA.

COREA consists of a peninsula between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, with the adjacent mainland to the north for about 200 miles. The country is generally elevated, but owing to the exclusiveness of the people it is very little known.

WESTERN TURKESTAN.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Western Turkestan lies south-west of Siberia and north of Persia and Afghanistan. Its area is estimated at about 300,000 square miles.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.* and *W.*, Siberia; *S.*, Persia and Afghanistan; *E.*, Eastern Turkestan.

NATURAL FEATURES.—In the east, the country is elevated and *mountainous*, and between the mountains are well-watered and fertile *valleys*; a depressed desert *plain* occupies the west and centre. At least one-half of the country is uninhabited.

DIVISIONS.—**BOKHA'RA** and **KHI'VA**.

MOUNTAIN.—*Belur'-Tagh*, between Eastern and Western Turkestan.

RIVER.—The *Amoo'* or *Jyhoon'* flows into the Sea of Aral.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The summer heat is excessive in the plain; the winters are temperate. Violent whirlwinds, charged with columns of sand, are often very destructive. The fertility of the soil depends upon successful irrigation.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Wild animals are numerous. **Horses** are superior; **black sheep** and **black goats** are plentiful in the highlands. There are no forests, but fruits, including **grapes**, **pomegranates**, **apricots**, etc., of superior quality, are produced. **Iron**, **copper**, **lead**, **salt**, with **gold-dust**, and **rubies**, are among the minerals.

PEOPLE.—The inhabitants are of various tribes, of which the most important are the Turkomans, from whom the country receives its name, the Uzbecks, a people of Turkish origin, the Tadjiks, and the Kirghiz.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—**Bokha'ra**, **Kar'shi**, **Khi'va**.

Bokhara—one of the most commercial towns in Central Asia, has long been famous as a seat of Mahometan learning. **Karshi**—an important place in the transit trade between India, Cabool, and Bokhara. **Khi'va**, near the Amoo—a miserable-looking town, composed almost entirely of earth-huts; has a bazaar well supplied with goods, which are chiefly imported from Russia.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—The tribes are mostly nomadic. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the settled population.

RELIGION.—Mahometanism.

GOVERNMENT.—Each tribe has its own *Khan* or ruler. The governments are all more or less despotic.

POPULATION.—Estimated at about 3 millions.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Asiatic Russia occupies an area of about 5,600,000 sq. m., called *Siberia*, in the northern part of Asia, and an area of about 80,000 sq. m., called *Trans-Caucasia*, south of the Caucasus.

I.—SIBERIA.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Arctic Ocean; *E.*, the Pacific; *S.*, the Chinese Empire, Turkestan, and Persia; *W.*, Russia in Europe.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The western half is a great lowland *plain*, containing waste and unproductive steppes; the eastern half is an elevated *plateau*, traversed by mountain ranges, enclosing broad and fertile valleys. Volcanoes are numerous on the east coast.

CAPES.—*Severo*, or *North-East Cape*, in the *N.*; *East Cape*, the extreme east point; *Lopat'ka*, *S.* of Kamtschatka.

ISLANDS.—*Liakhov' Islands*, in the Arctic Ocean; *Saghalien*, in the Sea of Okhotsk.

The Aleutian Islands, formerly in possession of Siberia, now belong to the United States.

RIVERS.—The *O'bi*, the *Yenesei'*, and the *Le'na* flow into the Arctic Ocean; the *Amoor'* flows into the Sea of Okhotsk.

LAKES.—The *Cas'pian Sea* and *Sea of A'ral*, in the *S.W.*; *Ba'ikal*, in the *S.*; *Ba'kash*, *E.* of the Kirghiz steppe.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate is subject to great extremes.

Winter continues for nine or ten months. A great part of the soil is incapable of culture.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Fur-bearing animals are numerous, and are extensively hunted for their skins. The Siberian dog is useful as an animal of draught. On the mountains are extensive forests of larch, birch, fir, and other trees; in the steppes the vegetation consists only of a few bushes and saline plants. Siberia is very rich in minerals.

PEOPLE.—The people are of various tribes.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—**WESTERN SIBERIA.**—*Tobolsk'*, *Ekat'erinburg*, *Tomsk*, *Omsk*.

Tobolsk, at the junction of the Tobol and the Irtysh—built almost wholly of wood, is an important centre of Siberian commerce. *Ekat'erinburg*, S.W. of *Tobolsk*—has a mining college, imperial foundries, and other works. *Tomsk*, on the Tom—large trade in cattle. *Omsk*, on the Om—chief military station of Western Siberia.

EASTERN SIBERIA.—*Irkutsk'*, *Yakutsk'*.

Irkutsk, on the Angara—the most populous town in the country, and the centre of commerce between Russia and China. *Yakutsk*, on the Lena—probably the coldest town on the globe, is a principal seat of the fur trade.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Mining, hunting, and fishing are the chief occupations. The commerce consists chiefly of bartering the produce of the mines, fisheries, and hunting grounds for tea, silk, and manufactured goods from China and other countries.

RELIGION.—The religion of Government is the Greek Church. Mahometanism prevails among the tribes in the west, and Buddhism among those in the east.

GOVERNMENT.—Two governors are appointed by the Emperor of Russia, one for Western Siberia, and the other for Eastern Siberia. **POPULATION.**—4 millions.

II.—TRANS-CAUCASIA.

TRANS-CAUCASIA is a mountainous country, whose chief towns are *Tif'lis*, *Erivan'*, and *Baku'*.

Tifis, on the Kur—the residence of the Russian governor-general, has manufactures of carpets, shawls, and silk. *Erivan*, near Mount Ararat—a dirty town, has a considerable caravan trade.

POPULATION.—About 2½ millions, consisting of various tribes,

some of which are nomadic and pastoral, others live entirely by plunder and the produce of the chase.

JAPAN.

SITUATION.—Japan consists of four large and numerous small islands, lying in the Pacific Ocean, east of the Asiatic continent.

NAME.—Japan means *the kingdom of the rising sun*.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The islands are very irregular in shape; their coasts are deeply indented, and all contain lofty mountains, many of which are volcanic, and covered with perpetual snow.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.—NI'PHON, YES'SO, SIKOKU', and KIU'SIU.

The Kurile Islands, extending from Yesso northward to Kamtschatka, are dependencies of Japan.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate is mild, but violent volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, and terrible storms, or typhoons occasionally sweep the adjacent seas. The soil is not naturally fertile, but is cultivated with such care and skill as to render it very productive.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Every kind of vegetable and cereal is produced. The precious metals, lead, tin, copper, and coal are found in abundance.

PEOPLE.—The Japanese are supposed to be of the Mongol race. They are a frank, active, industrious, and ingenious people, and are believed to be better educated than any of the other Asiatic nations.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Token'*, Kiyoto, Osa'ka, Yokoha'ma, Mats'mai, Nagasa'ki.

Token', formerly called Yeddo, in Nippon—the residence of the Mikado, is one of the most populous cities in the world, and has many spacious palaces and public buildings. **Kiyoto**, formerly called **Miako**, is the seat of various literary and educational institutions. **Osaka**—one of the richest cities in the empire. **Matsmai**—the chief town in Yesso, is strongly fortified, and has a good trade. **Nagasaki**, in Kiusiu—the only city which foreigners were allowed to enter previous to 1854.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture is the chief occupation.

The commerce, long restricted to China and Holland, is now opened to England and other nations.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—Two systems of religion exist—Sintoism* and Buddhism. Education is not confined to mere ability to read and write; history, geography, poetry, science, and music are favourite subjects of study by all classes.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is despotic. The supreme governor is called the *Mikado*.

POPULATION.—Over 33½ millions.

AFRICA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Africa forms one of the divisions of the Old Continent, and lies south of the Mediterranean Sea. Its area is estimated at 11,556,300 square miles.

Africa, nearly three times as large as Europe, in point of size is the second of the great divisions of the globe. Its greatest length, from Ras-el-Krun on the north, to Cape Agulhas on the south, is 5000 miles. Its greatest breadth, from Cape Verd on the west, to Cape Guardafui on the east, is 4660 miles.

NAME.—Africa is supposed to mean a *colony*.

The name was first given to the country round Carthage, which was a *colony* of Tyre, and afterwards extended till it came to include the whole continent.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Mediterranean Sea; *W.*, the Atlantic Ocean; *S.*, the Antarctic Ocean; *E.*, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez.

NATURAL FEATURES.—Africa is a compact and almost unbroken peninsula, whose interior consists of a series of *table-lands*, low in the north, and high in the south; ranges of mountains skirt the coasts, which are generally low *plains*. In the northern division is a vast tract of burning sand, which stretches from the Atlantic almost to the Nile.

* *Sintoism* professes belief in one Supreme Being, with a number of inferior deities, and in this respect resembles the mythology of ancient Greece and Rome.

DIVISIONS.—Africa contains the following countries:—

<i>Northern Africa.</i>	<i>Western Africa.</i>	<i>Eastern Africa.</i>
The Barbary States, comprehending	Senegambia.	Sofala.
Marocco,	Upper Guinea.	Mozambique.
Algeria,	Lower Guinea.	Zanguebar.
	<i>Southern Africa.</i>	Ajan.
Tunis, Barca.	Cape Colony.	Somali.
Tripoli, Fezzan.	Natal.	
	Caffraia.	<i>Central Africa.</i>
<i>Nile Countries.</i>	Zulu Land.	Sahara.
Egypt.	Orange River Free State.	Soudan or
Nubia.		Nigritia.
Abyssinia. Shoa.	Transvaal Territory.	

CAVES.—*Cape Bon* and *Ras-el-Krun*, N. of Tunis; *Cape Spartel*, N. of Morocco; *Cape Blanco*, W. of the Sahara; *Cape Verd*, W. of Senegambia; *Cape Palmas*, *Cape Three Points*, and *Cape Formosa*, S. of Upper Guinea; *Cape Negro*, W. of Lower Guinea; *Cape of Good Hope*, and *Cape Agulhas*, S. of Cape Colony; *Cape Delgado*, N.E. of Mozambique; *Cape Guardafui*, N.E. of Somali.

Cape Blanco is so called from having three white peaks. *Cape of Good Hope* was so named by John III. of Portugal, in exchange for the name "Cape of Storms," given to it by Diaz, its discoverer, in 1486.

ISLANDS.—In the Atlantic—The *Madeira Islands*, W. of Morocco; the *Canary Islands*, S. of the *Madeiras*; *Cape Verd Islands*, N.W. of Senegambia; *Ascension* and *St Helena*, W. of Lower Guinea; *Fernando Po*, *St Thomas*, and *An'nobon*, in the Gulf of Guinea. In the Indian Ocean—*Madagascar*, E. of Mozambique; *Reunion* and *Mauritius*, E. of Madagascar; *Zanzibar*, E. of Zanguebar; *Socotra*, off Cape Guardafui.

On one of the *Canary Islands* is the *Peak of Teneriffe*, 12,172 feet high. *St Helena*, a rugged solitary rock, 28 miles in circumference, was the residence of Napoleon I. during his exile, and where he died in 1821. *Madagascar*—1030 miles long and 360 broad—is mountainous, but contains many well-watered and fertile valleys, which yield valuable native products. It is extremely unhealthy to Europeans.

MOUNTAINS.—The mountains of Africa may be arranged into five systems:—*Mount Atlas*, in the Barbary States; the *Abyssinian Mountains*; the *Mountains of Western Africa*; the *Mountains of Southern Africa*, and the *Lupata Mountains* in East Africa.

The *Atlas* range covers a large portion of Morocco and Algeria. *Mount Miltain*, the culminating point, is 11,400 feet high. South-west from the Abyssinian Mountains is *Kilimanjaro* (20,000 feet), the highest point of Africa at present known. Of the mountains of Western Africa, the most noted are the *Kong Mountains*, in Upper Guinea, and the *Cameroon Mountains* in the north of Lower Guinea. The former are of slight elevation; the latter rise to 13,000 feet. In Southern Africa are the *Nieuveld Mountains*, *Sneuw Berg*, and *Mount Compass*.

BAYS AND GULFS.—*Gulf of S'dra*, N. of Tripoli; *Gulf of Ca'bes*, E. of Tunis; *Gulf of Guinéa*, between Upper and Lower Guinea; *Table Bay*, S.W. of Cape Colony; *Delago'a Bay*, S.E. of Sofala; *Sofa'la Bay*, E. of Sofala; *Channel of Mozambique*, between Mozambique and Madagascar; the *Red Sea*, between the Nile countries and Asia.

RIVERS.—Flowing to the Mediterranean—The *Nile* flows through Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt.

The *Nile*, with a course estimated at about 4000 miles, is the largest and most important river of Africa. It is remarkable for the regularity of its annual inundations, which to so great an extent fertilize the countries through which it flows. Its rise commences in April and continues till October. During these months the river is navigable; at other times its navigation is obstructed by a series of rapids, generally known as the "Cataracts of the Nile."

Flowing to the Atlantic—The *Sen'egal* and the *Gam'bia*, in Senegambia; the *N'iger* or *Jol'iba* or *Quor'ra*, in Soudan and Upper Guinea; the *Con'go* or *Zaire*, in Lower Guinea; the *Orange River* or *Gar'iep*, N. of Cape Colony.

The *Niger* rises in the Kong Mountains, 1600 feet above the sea. After pursuing a circuitous course of nearly 2000 miles, it divides into several branches, of which the *Nun* is the most frequented. An important tributary is the *Benuwe* or *Chadda*.

Flowing to the Indian Ocean—The *Zambe'si*, from Central Africa, flows into the Channel of Mozambique.

On the *Zambesi* are the magnificent "Victoria Falls," discovered by Livingstone, and said to equal the Falls of Niagara in grandeur.

LAKES.—*Tchad*, in Soudan; *Dem'bea*, in Abyssinia; *Victoria Nyan'za* and *Albert Nyan'za*, near the equator; *Tanganyi'ka*, W. from Zanguebar; *Bang'weolo*, S.W. from Tanganyika; *Nyan'ja* or *N'ya'ssa*, and *Shir'wa*, near the Lupata Mountains; *Ngam'i*, N. of Cape Colony.

The water of all these lakes is fresh. *Victoria Nyanza* and *Albert Nyanza* are connected by a river which forms one of the head waters of the Nile. Near *Bangweolo*, Livingstone died 1st May 1873.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—Africa is the hottest region on the globe. This arises from so much of its unbroken surface being situated within the tropics, the slight elevation of the country, and the arid nature of the soil in its northern parts. The west coast, particularly near the mouths of the rivers, and Central Africa, are unsuited to European constitutions; but Southern Africa is healthy, and no place is better adapted as a residence for consumptive patients. Where there is water, the soil is remarkably productive.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Animals are very numerous, and include almost every species found on the other continents. Vegetation flourishes in great luxuriance. Among other trees valuable for their timber and fruit are the baobab or monkey-bread tree—the largest tree known—the date palm, sago palm, cocoa-nut, butter tree of Guinea, etc. The mineral wealth is undeveloped. Diamonds and gold have lately been discovered in the south.

PEOPLE.—*Moors* and *Berbers* prevail in the north; *Caffres*, *Bushmen*, and *Hottentots* in the south; *Negroes* in the west; *Caucasians* in Abyssinia; *Copts* in Egypt; different varieties of the *Ethiopic* race are in the interior. The population is estimated at 192,520,000.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

BARBARY STATES.—*Maroc'co*, Fez, Algiers', Tu'nis, Trip'oli, Kair'wan.

Morocco, inland—large ill-built town, has manufactures of leather, embroidery, and silk. Fez, N. of Morocco—the holy city of the empire, has 300 mosques. Algiers, on the Bay of

Algiers—strongly fortified, is the capital of the French dominions in Africa. **Tunis**, near the N. coast—manufactures of red caps, and has a great trade. **Tripoli**, on the coast of the Mediterranean—a shipping port for Central Africa.

EGYPT.—*Cai'ro*, *Alexan'dria*, *Port Said*, *Ismail'ia*, *Su'ez*, *Osioot'*.

Cairo, on the Nile—largest and most important city in Africa; near it are the famous pyramids and the celebrated statue of the sphinx. **Alexandria**, on the coast—important station on the overland route to India. **Port Said**, **Ismailia**, **Suez**, all on the Suez Canal—great transit trade. **Osioot**, on the Nile—the capital of Upper Egypt, has a good trade.

NUBIA.—*Khartoum'*, *El-Obe'Id*.

Khartoum, at the junction of the White and Blue rivers—near it are the famous pyramids and the celebrated statue of the sphinx. **Alexandria**, on the coast—important station on the overland route to India. **Port Said**, **Ismailia**, **Suez**, all on the Suez Canal—great transit trade. **Osioot**, on the Nile—the capital of Upper Egypt, has a good trade.

ABYSSINIA.—*Gon'dar*, *Adow'a*. **SHOA.**—*Anko'bar*.

Gondar, N. of Lake Dembea—a decayed town, has manufactures of fire-arms, sword-blades, and pottery. **Adowa**, in Tigre—cotton manufactures. **Ankobar** is noted for its salubrity.

SENEGAMBIA.—*Bath'urst*, *Fort St Louis*, *Goree'*

Bathurst, at the mouth of the Gambia—a British settlement, exports gum, ivory, hides, gold-dust, palm oil, etc. **Fort St Louis**, at the mouth of the Senegal, and **Goree**, on an island near Cape Verd—are French settlements, with similar exports.

UPPER GUINEA.—*Free'town*, *Monro'via*, *Cape Coast Castle*, *Abo'mey*, *Benin'*.

Freetown, in Sierra Leone—founded in 1787 for the suppression of the slave trade in Western Africa. **Monrovia**, in Liberia—founded by the United States as a home for free negroes, but now an independent republic. **Cape Coast Castle**, on the Gold Coast—capital of the British settlements on the Guinea Coast.

LOWER GUINEA.—*San Salvador'*, *Loan'go*.

San Salvador, in Congo, and **Loango**—are both Portuguese settlements, with exports of slaves, cotton, and ivory.

CAPE COLONY.—*Cape Town*, *Graham's Town*, *Port Elizabeth*, *George Town*, *King William's Town*, *Kim'berley*.

Cape Town, on Table Bay—a place of great trade, has a magnetic observatory and a botanic garden. **Graham's Town**, inland—the chief town in the Eastern Province. **Port Elizabeth** and **George Town** on the coast, and **King William's Town** on the

Buffalo—export wool, skins, ostrich feathers, cotton, etc. **Kimberley**—at present the most important centre of the Diamond Fields, situated around the confluence of the Vaal and Orange rivers.

NATAL.—*Pieter-Mar'itzburg*, D'Ur'ban.

Pieter-Maritzburg, near the centre—the seat of government. **D'Urban**, on the coast—the chief seat of trade.

CAFFRARIA or **CAFFRELAND.**—*Shaw'bury*.

ORANGE RIVER FREE STATE.—*Bloemfon'tein*.

TRANSVAAL TERRITORY.—*Preto'ria*, *Potscherf'stroom*.

Pretoria is the capital and seat of government, but **Potscherf'stroom**, on the Mooi river, is the largest town.

SOFALA and **MOZAMBIQUE.**—*Sofa'la*, *Mozambique'*, *Quillima'ne*.

These are all Portuguese settlements, whose chief exports are ivory, gold-dust, and slaves.

ZANGUEBAR, **AJAN**, and **SOMALI.**—*Zanzibar'*, *Magadox'o*, *Bra'va*, *Ze'la*, *Ber'bera*.

Zanzibar, on an island of the same name—capital of the African possessions of the Sultan of Muscat. **Magadoxo**, in **Ajan**—an important commercial town. **Zeila**, on the coast of **Somali**—exports wax, myrrh, gold-dust, ivory, and cattle.

SOUDAN or **NIGRITIA.**—*Timbuctoo'*, *Sackatoo'*.

Timbuctoo, on the **Niger**—has productive sulphur mines in its neighbourhood. **Sackatoo**, on a tributary of the **Niger**—trades in raw silk, glass-ware, leather goods, and perfumery.

NORTH AMERICA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—North America forms the northern part of the New World, and lies to the west of Europe. Its area is over 8,000,000 square miles.

North America is more than twice the size of Europe. Its greatest length from north to south is 4500 miles; the breadth at its widest part is 3100 miles, but it gradually diminishes towards the south till, at the Isthmus of Panama, it is only 28 miles from sea to sea.

NAME.—America is named from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who visited the country in 1499.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Arctic Ocean; *W.* and *S.*, the Pacific Ocean; *E.*, the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Ocean.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The interior consists of a great *plain*, in which there are some of the largest lakes and greatest rivers in the world; the east and west sides are traversed by *mountain ranges*. The western range greatly exceeds the eastern both in length and height.

DIVISIONS.—North America comprises :—

British America.	United States.	Central America.
Danish America.	Mexico.	West India Islands.

Russian America or Alaska is now incorporated with the United States.

CAPIES.—*Fare'well*, S. of Greenland; *Chud'leigh*, N., and *Charles*, S.E. of Labrador; *Race*, S.E. of Newfoundland; *Sa'ble*, S.W. of Nova Scotia; *Cod* and *Hat'teras*, E. of the United States; *Sa'ble*, S. of Florida; *Catoche'*, N.E. of Yucatan; *Gra'cias a Dios*, E. of Central America; *St Lu'cas*, S. of Lower California; *Prince of Wales*, at Behring Strait.

PENINSULAS.—*Labrador'* and *No'va Sco'tia*, in the E. of British America; *Flor'ida*, S.E. of the United States; *Yucatan'*, S.E. of Mexico; *Lower Califor'nia*, W. of Mexico; *Alias'ka*, W. of Alaska.

ISLANDS.—*Par'ry Islands*, *Banks Land*, *Prince Albert Land*, *North Dev'on*, *Cock'burn Island*, *Cum'berland Island*, and *Southamp'ton Island*, all in the Arctic Ocean; *Green'land*, N.E. of British America; *Newfound'land*, *Anticos'ti*, *Prince Edward Island*, and *Cape Bret'on*, S. of Labrador; the *Bermu'das*, E. of the United States; *West India Islands*, S.E. of the United States; *Vancouv'er Island* and *Queen Char'lotte Island*, W. of British America; *Prince of Wales Island*, *Sit'ka*, and the *Aleu'tian Isles*, S. of Alaska.

Newfoundland has the most extensive cod fishery in the world. Prince Edward Island, though occupying an area of 2173 square miles, is so deeply indented by bays that no part of

the interior is more than 8 miles from the sea. **Cape Breton** has valuable coal mines and fisheries. **Vancouver** is hilly, and covered with immense woods.

ISTHMUS.—The *Isthmus of Da'rien* or *Panama'* connects North and South America.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Rocky Mountains* run parallel to the west coast from the Arctic Ocean to the Isthmus of Panama; the *Appala'chian* or *Al'leghany Mountains*, in the United States.

The **Rocky Mountains** extend nearly 5000 miles. Their highest summits are **Brown**, **Hooker**, **St Helens**, and **Murchison**, all above 15,700 feet. The **Alleghanies** extend from **Point Gaspé**, at the mouth of the **St Lawrence**, to within 150 miles of the Gulf of Mexico. Their average elevation is about 2500 feet. **Washington** and **Mitchell**, two of the range, are over 6000 feet.

VOLCANOES.—*Mount St Eli'as* and *Mount Fair-weather*, on the coast of Alaska; *Mount Popocatepet'l* and *Pico de Oriza'ba*, in Mexico.

Mount St Elias, 17,860 feet, is the highest summit of North America.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Baffin's Bay*, N.W. of Greenland; *Hud'son's Bay* and *Gulf of Boo'thia*, N. of British America; *James' Bay*, S. of Hudson's Bay; *Gulf of St Law'rence*, between British America and Newfoundland; *Fun'dy Bay*, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; *Ches'apeake Bay*, E., and *Gulf of Mex'ico*, S. of the United States; *Campeach'y Bay*, S. of the Gulf of Mexico; *Gulf of Hondu'ras*, N.E. of Central America; *Gulf of Califor'nia*, between Mexico and Lower California.

Baffin's Bay and **Hudson's Bay** are icebound during a great part of the year. **Hudson's Bay** is nearly twice as large as the **Black Sea**. The **Gulf of Mexico** is remarkable for the high temperature of its waters, and for the **Gulf Stream**, which originates here, and crosses the Atlantic from west to east.

CHANNELS AND STRAITS.—*Da'vis Strait* joins the Atlantic Ocean and **Baffin's Bay**; *Lan'caster Sound*, *Bar'row Strait*, *Mel'ville Sound*, and *Banks Strait*, lead from

Baffin's Bay to the Arctic Ocean; *Hudson's Strait*, between Hudson's Bay and the Atlantic; *Strait of Belleisle'*, between Labrador and Newfoundland; *Queen Charlotte Sound*, between Vancouver and British Columbia; *Beh'ring Strait*, between Alaska and Asia.

RIVERS. — ARCTIC SYSTEM. — The *Mackenzie*, the *Cop'permine*, and the *Great Fish* or *Back's River*, flow N. into the Arctic Ocean; the *Saskatchewan*, from the Rocky Mountains, flows into Lake Winnipeg; the *Churchill*, and a number of smaller rivers, flow into Hudson's Bay.

ATLANTIC SYSTEM. — The *St Lawrence*, in the S.E. of British America; the *Mississippi*, in the United States; the *Rio Gran'dé del Nor'té*, between the United States and Mexico.

By means of the *St Lawrence* and its lake system, together with a grand system of canals, a water way is opened through the heart of the continent from the Atlantic to Chicago, a distance of 2000 miles. The *Mississippi* is the second largest river in the world. Its chief tributaries are the *Illinois* and *Ohio* from the left, and the *Missouri*, the *Arkansas*, and the *Red River* from the right. The *Rio Grandé* is shallow, and navigable by vessels only of a small size.

PACIFIC SYSTEM. — The *Rio Colorado* and the *Columbia*, in the W. of the United States; the *Frazer*, in British Columbia; the *Kwich'pak* or *You'con*, in Alaska.

The *Columbia* is the largest river that enters the Pacific from America. The *Frazer* is remarkable for the gold found on its banks. The *Kwich'pak* is one of the greatest rivers on the continent.

LAKES. — *Great Bear Lake*, *Great Slave Lake*, *Lake Athabasca*, and *Lake Win'nipeg*, in the N. of British America; *Lakes Super'ior*, *Hu'ron*, *E'rie*, and *Onta'rio*, between British America and the United States; *Lake Michigan* and *Great Salt Lake*, in the United States; *Lake Nicarag'ua*, in Central America.

Lake Superior, the largest of the American lakes, is 420 miles long and 150 broad. *Lake Michigan*, the second in size, is 320

miles long and 100 broad. Between Lakes Erie and Ontario are the celebrated Falls of Niagara, the most majestic in the world.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—From the extent of the country, the climate is necessarily various, but, generally, it is colder and moister than in corresponding latitudes in the Old World. The western side of the continent is warmer than the eastern, and is subject to less extremes of heat and cold at the opposite seasons of the year. Except in the north, where the severity of the climate renders cultivation impossible, the soil is fertile.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Wild animals are numerous, but are inferior in variety and size to those of the Old World. Characteristic animals are the black bear, puma, bison, elk, moose-deer, musk-ox, Canada lynx, ocelot, wolf, racoon, Virginian opossum, beaver, and the fur-bearing animals of the north. Snakes of large size are found in the forests and prairies; alligators infest the southern rivers; and the eagle, falcon, and vulture are among the birds of prey. Domestic animals, with the exception of the turkey, have all been introduced. Vegetation is very luxuriant, and in variety is unsurpassed. Forests are of vast extent, and individual trees often attain a height of 300 feet. The most characteristic trees are the sugar-maple, tulip-tree, hickory, buck-eye, poplar, oak, walnut, the magnolia, and the cypress of the south, the cactuses of Mexico, and the gigantic *Wellingtonia* in California and British Columbia. The minerals are varied, and in value, probably, exceed those of any of the other great divisions of the globe.

PEOPLE.—The aboriginal or native inhabitants are *Indians*, often called, from the colour of their skin, *Red Indians* or the *red men*. They are believed to be of Mongolian origin, and to have come to America across Behring Strait. In the extreme north are the *Esquimaux*, and in the south a mixed race forms an important element in the population. The great bulk of the people are immigrants. The population is estimated at upwards of 53 millions.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Principal Towns.

BRITISH AMERICA.—Montreal', Quebec', Toron'to, Ham'ilton, Ot'tawa.

Montreal, on an island in the St Lawrence—the largest commercial city of British America. **Quebec**, on the St Lawrence—the principal fortress, often called the "Gibraltar" of America.

Toronto, on Lake Ontario—seat of a university and various public institutions. **Hamilton**, at the W. extremity of Lake Ontario—a thriving commercial city, is the chief centre of the Canadian railway system. **Ottawa**, on the Ottawa—the present capital of the Canadian Dominion.

DANISH AMERICA.—**Ju'lianshaab**, **Fred'ericksaab**, **Godha'vn**, **Uppernav'ik**.

Godhavn, on Disco Island, is the centre of the fisheries. **Uppernavik** is the most northerly town in the world.

UNITED STATES.—**New York**, **Philadel'phia**, **Bos'ton**, **Cincinna'ti**, **Bal'timore**, **New Or'leans**, *Wash'ington*, **Chica'go**, **San Francis'co**, **Charles'ton**.

New York, at the mouth of the Hudson—the commercial capital, is called, by way of eminence, the "Empire City." **Philadelphia**, on the Delaware—the largest manufacturing city in the United States. **Boston**, on Massachusetts Bay—noted for its literary and scientific institutions. **Cincinnati**, on the Ohio—great pork market. **Baltimore**, on the Patapsco—great trade in flour and tobacco. **New Orleans**, at the mouth of the Mississippi—greatest cotton market in the world. **Washington**, on the Potomac—the political capital, and the seat of the Federal Government. **Chicago**, on Lake Michigan—great railway centre, with a most extensive trade in grain. **San Francisco**, in California—the most important city on the west side of North America. **Charleston**—capital of South Carolina.

MEXICO.—*Mex'ico*, **Guadalaxa'ra**.

Mexico, near Lake Tezcuco—a very fine city, with a magnificent cathedral and a number of churches, convents, etc. **Guadalaxara**, N.W. from Mexico—famous for its leather-work and manufactures of shawls.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—**New Guatemala**, **San Salvador**, **San Jo'se**, **Belize**.

New Guatemala, near the Pacific—situated on a large plain surrounded by hills. **San Salvador**, eastward—large trade in indigo. **Belize**, on the Gulf of Honduras—wood-built town, exports mahogany and logwood.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.—**Havan'nah**, **Cape Hay'tien**, **St Domin'go**, **Kings'ton**.

Havannah, in Cuba—the largest city in the West Indies. **Cape Haytien**—a convenient seaport in Hayti. **Kingston**, in Jamaica—strongly fortified, is the commercial entrepôt of the island.

BRITISH AMERICA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—British America occupies the northern part of the American Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with the exception of the north-west territory which belongs to the United States. Its area is estimated at 3,723,409 square miles.

British America is nearly the size of the Continent of Europe.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Arctic Ocean; *W.*, Alaska and the Pacific; *S.*, the United States; *E.*, the Atlantic, Davis Strait, and Baffin's Bay.

NATURAL FEATURES.—In the west is an elevated *plateau*, traversed by mountains from north to south; between the table-land and the Atlantic the country is *level*.

DIVISIONS.—British America comprises:—

THE DOMINION OF CAN'ADA.

NEWFOUND'LAND.

THE BERMU'DAS.

The Dominion of Canada includes the provinces of Ontario or Upper Canada, and Quebec or Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia (with Cape Breton Island), Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia (with Vancouver Island), and the North-West Territories, which formerly belonged to the Hudson Bay Company. The Bermudas are a group of islands in the Atlantic, about 600 miles E. of South Carolina.

ISLANDS, CAPES, BAYS, RIVERS, and LAKES, see "North America," pages 132-4.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate of Canada is severe, but generally healthy. In the insular provinces it is milder. Dense fogs are frequent at the mouth of the St Lawrence. In the large tract known as the Hudson Bay Territory, the soil is unproductive, being covered with snow during a great part of the year. In Canada it is fertile, and immense quantities of grain are produced.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The wild animals comprise the bear, wolf, beaver, moose-deer, lynx, wild cat, marten, otter, and fox. Forests of oak, pine, maple, birch, elm, and lime trees

are extensive, and a large timber trade is carried on. The minerals, in addition to the useful metals, comprise gold, silver, marble, petroleum, and naphtha.

PEOPLE.—In the north are the *Esquimaux* and various tribes of *Indians*. In Upper Canada, the majority of the population are of British descent. In Lower Canada they are chiefly French—descendants of the original settlers, whose language, religion, and social institutions they still retain.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—**DOMINION OF CANADA.**—Montreal', Quebec', Toron'to, Ham'ilton, Ot'tawa,, Kings'-ton, Lon'don, Fred'erickton, St John, Hal'ifax, Charlotte Town, New West'minster, Victo'ria.

Montreal, Quebec, etc., see "North America," page 135. **Kingston,** on Lake Ontario—important military station. **London,** on the Thames—in the centre of the lake district, has a large trade in agricultural produce. **Frederickton,** in New Brunswick—the capital of the province, has a university. **St John,** on the St John—extensive shipbuilding yards. **Halifax,** in Nova Scotia—the principal naval station of Great Britain in North America. **Charlotte Town,** in Prince Edward Island—the capital of the province, has a fine harbour and a good trade. **New Westminster** is in British Columbia, near the mouth of the Frazer river. **Victoria,** the chief town in Vancouver Island, is the capital of British Columbia.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—*St John's.*

St John's, on the S.E. coast—great trade connected with the cod-fishery; is the town in America which is nearest to Europe.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—On the continent agriculture and the felling of timber are the chief occupations. In New Brunswick and the islands, fishing is an additional and important branch of industry.

RELIGION.—In Upper Canada the different forms of the Protestant religion prevail. In Lower Canada the majority are Roman Catholics.

GOVERNMENT.—In the Canadian Dominion the government is vested in a Governor-General and a Parliament of two Houses—a Legislative Council, nominated by the Crown, and a House of Commons, elected by the people. For each of the other colonies a Governor is appointed by the Crown.

POPULATION.—Above $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

DANISH AMERICA OR GREENLAND.

GREENLAND is a dreary, inhospitable region of unknown extent, to the north-east of British America. Its interior has not been explored, therefore little of the country is known. The climate is very severe, and snow falls during every month of the year except July. The inhabitants, who are mainly Esquimaux, devote themselves to fishing and the catching of seals, upon which they depend to a large extent for both food and clothing. The Dan s have settlements at *Julianshaab*, *Frederickshaab*, *Godhavn*, and *Uppernavik*, on the west coast. The natives live in huts, often formed of snow or blocks of ice.

UNITED STATES.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—The United States occupy an area of 3,034,454 square miles in the centre, and an area of 577,390 square miles in the north-west corner of North America.

The area of the United States, not including the north-west territory, is nearly thirty-four times the size of Great Britain. Alaska is nearly ten times the size of England and Wales.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, British America; *W.*, the Pacific; *S.*, Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico; *E.*, the Atlantic.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The centre is a great *plain*, with a range of mountains on the east and west sides.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.—The Federal Republic comprises 39 States and 10 Territories :—

<i>Northern States.</i>	<i>Southern States.</i>	<i>North-Western States.</i>
MAINE.	EAST VIRGIN'IA.	NEBRAS'KA.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	NORTH CAROL'NA.	MINNESO'TA.
VERMONT.	SOUTH CAROL'NA.	WISCON'SIN.
MASSACHUSETTS.	GEOR'GIA.	MICH'IGAN.
RHODE ISLAND.	FLOR'IDA.	OHIO. INDIA'NA.
CONNECTICUT.	ALABA'MA.	ILLINOIS'. IO'WA.
	MISSISSIP'PI.	<i>Mid-Western States.</i>
<i>Middle States.</i>	LOUISIAN'A.	WEST VIRGIN'IA.
NEW YORK.	TEX'AS.	KENTUCK'Y.
PENNSYLVANIA.		TENNESSEE.
NEW JERSEY.	<i>Pacific States.</i>	ARKAN'SAS.
DELAWARE.	CALIFORNIA.	MISSOURI.
MARYLAND.	NEVADA.	KANSAS.
DISTRICT OF	OREGON.	COLORADO.
COLUMBIA.		

Organized Territories not yet erected into States :—

ALAS'KA, formerly
RUSSIAN AMERICA.
WASH'INGTON.
IDA'HO.

MONTA'NA.
DAKO'TA.
WYO'MING.
U'TAH.

ARIZO'NA.
NEW MEX'ICO.
INDIAN TERRI-
TORY.

The organized Territories are governed by a ruler appointed by the President of the United States, but their representative has no vote in Congress. The Indian Territory is set apart by the Government as a settled home for the Indian tribes.

CAPES.—On the east coast—*Cod, May, Hat'teras, Tan'cha* or *Sa'ble*. On the west coast—*Concep'cion, Mendoci'no, Flat'tery*. On Alaska—*New'enham, Prince of Wales, Icy Cape, Bar'row*.

ISLANDS.—*Nantuck'et*, E. of Massachusetts; *Rhode Island*, off the State of Rhode Island; *Long Island*, and *Sta'ten Island*, S. E. of New York.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Rocky Mountains*, in the west; the *Appala'chian* or *Al'leghany Mountains*, in the east.

BAYS.—*Massachu'setts Bay*, E. of Massachusetts; *Del'aware Bay*, between Delaware and New Jersey; *Ches'apeake Bay*, between Maryland and Virginia; *Mon'terey Bay, San Francis'co Bay*, and *Hum'boldt Bay*, W. of California.

RIVERS.—The *Hud'son*, from Lake Champlain, falls into New York Bay; the *Del'aware*, separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey, and falls into Delaware Bay; the *Susquehan'na*, from Pennsylvania, and the *Poto'mac*, between Virginia and Maryland, fall into Chesapeake Bay; the *Mississip'pi*, from Minnesota, and the *Ri'o Grandé del Norté*, between the United States and Mexico, fall into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Rio Colora'do*, from Utah, flows into the Gulf of California; the *Sacramen'to*, flows through Oregon and California into San Francisco Bay; the *Colum'bia*, from the Rocky Mountains, separates Oregon from Washington.

The *Mississippi* has a navigable course of nearly 2000 miles. Among other tributaries it receives the *Missouri*, the *Arkansas*, and the *Red River* on the right, and the *Wisconsin*, the *Illinois*,

and the *Ohio* on the left. The united navigable courses of its tributaries amount to upwards of 80,000 miles.

LAKES.—*Lake Mich'igan*, in the N.; *Lake Champlain*, between New York State and Vermont; *Great Salt Lake*, in Utah.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate is variable, and, as in the British Possessions, the change from scorching heat to intense cold is very sudden. The soil is generally fertile.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The animals are similar to those found in British America; birds are distinguished for the beauty of their plumage, but have little song. The *mocking-bird* for its wonderful power of imitation, and the *humming-bird* for its small size and beauty, are specially worthy of notice. *Serpents*, among which is the poisonous *rattlesnake*, are numerous and formidable. Forests, including many varieties of trees valuable for their timber, are of vast extent, and in the western territories have never been disturbed. The more useful metals, gold, and coal, are the chief minerals.

PEOPLE.—The population consists of two classes—white and coloured. The whites are wholly of European descent. The coloured include the native or *red* Indians; the *negroes*, or those of African descent; and the *yellow*, or those from China and Japan. These last have lately immigrated, and are largely employed as servants and labourers in the gold regions of the west, and the cotton-growing districts of the south.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—NORTHERN STATES.—Portland, Ports'mouth, *Bos'ton*,* Lowell, *Providence*, *Hart'ford*.

Portland, in Maine—good trade. Portsmouth, in New Hampshire—naval station. Boston, in Massachusetts—birthplace of Franklin, is the literary metropolis of the Union. Lowell, in the same State—great cotton manufactures, on account of which it is called the “Manchester” of America. Providence, in Rhode Island—a flourishing seaport. Hartford, in Connecticut—manufacture of revolvers and other small arms.

MIDDLE STATES.—New York, Brook'lyn, *Al'bany*, Philadel'phia, Pitts'burg, Bal'timore, *Wash'ington*.

New York—the largest and most commercial city in the

* Capitals of States are printed in Italics—thus, *Boston*.

United States. **Brooklyn**, on Long Island—suburb of New York. **Albany**—capital of New York State. **Philadelphia**, in Pennsylvania—the second city in the United States, is distinguished as a seat of science and literature. **Pittsburg**, in the same State—the “Birmingham” of America, is the centre of the iron trade. **Baltimore**, in Maryland—has an extensive export trade in grain and tobacco. **Washington**, in the District of Columbia—the seat of government.

SOUTHERN STATES.—*Rich'mond, Ra'leigh, Charles'-ton, Sava'n'nah, Mobile', New Or'leans.*

Richmond, in East Virginia—the seat of the Confederate Government during the late war. **Raleigh**—capital of North Carolina. **Charleston**, in South Carolina—where the civil war had its origin, 11th April 1861. **Savannah**, in Georgia—extensive exports of cotton and tobacco. **Mobile**, in Alabama—cotton shipping port. **New Orleans**, in Louisiana—greatest cotton market in the world, but very unhealthy.

PACIFIC STATES.—*San Francis'co, Sacramen'to.*

San Francisco, in California—exports large quantities of gold and flour.

NORTH-WESTERN STATES.—*Milwau'kie, Detroit, Cin-cinna'ti, Chica'go.*

Milwaukie, in Wisconsin—built with fine light-coloured bricks, from which it is called the “Cream City.” **Detroit**, in Michigan—shipbuilding, and iron and brass foundries. **Cincinnati**, in Ohio—has the largest pork market in the world. **Chicago**, in Illinois—very extensive trade in grain.

MID-WESTERN STATES.—*Nash'ville, St Louis.*

Nashville, in Tennessee—manufactures of engines and machinery. **St Louis**, in Missouri—western depôt of the American Fur Company, and an important military station.

ORGANIZED TERRITORIES.—*New Archang'el, Salt Lake City.*

New Archangel—chief settlement in Alaska, is on Sitka island. **Salt Lake City**—chief town and ecclesiastical capital of the Mormon territory of Utah.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are all actively engaged in. The chief occupation is agriculture, and all kinds of grain, maize, rice, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, sugar, indigo, hemp, and flax are successfully cultivated. The manufactures are various throughout the States. The chief are cotton, wool, iron, sugar, India-rubber goods,

machinery, etc. Clock-making is largely carried on in Connecticut, and shipbuilding in Maine. The commerce, both foreign and internal, is very extensive.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—There is no established religion. The clergy are supported by the voluntary contributions of their hearers. Education is very carefully attended to.

GOVERNMENT.—A Federal Republic.

POPULATION.—Over 38½ millions.

MEXICO.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Mexico lies between the United States and Central America. Its area is estimated at 833,000 square miles.

Mexico is nearly ten times the size of Great Britain.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the United States; *W.*, the Pacific; *S.*, the Pacific and Central America; *E.*, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country consists of an elevated *table-land*, on the east and west sides of which are ranges of mountains parallel to the coasts.

BAYS AND GULFS.—*Campeach'y Bay*, S. of the Gulf of Mexico; *Gulf of California*, E. of Lower California.

RIVERS.—*Ri'o Grandé del Norté*, between Mexico and the United States; *Ri'o Grandé de Santia'go*, and the *Culiacan'*, flow westward to the Pacific.

CLIMATE, SOIL, ETC.—In the low coasts the heat is tropical and the climate is unhealthy. The table-land enjoys a more moderate temperature and is healthy. The extreme mountain heights are covered with perpetual snow. The soil is fertile, and **coffee, pepper, drugs**, and other useful articles are produced. The country is very rich in minerals.

PEOPLE.—Three distinct classes compose the population—*Indians*, *Whites*, and *Mixed Races*. The Indians are the most numerous.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Mex'ico*, *Pueb'la*, *Guadalaxa'ra*, *Guanaxua'to*, *Quere'taro*, *Ve'ra Cruz*.

Mexico, inland—handsome city, with a magnificent cathedral, university, museum, and many other public buildings. *Puebla*,

inland—important manufacturing town, remarkable for the number of its ecclesiastical structures. **Guadalajara**, on the **Santiago**—extensive manufactures of cotton, shawls, and earthenware. **Guanaxuato**, inland—rich silver mines in its neighbourhood. **Queretaro**, inland—where the Emperor Maximilian was shot, 19th June 1867. **Vera Cruz**, on the Gulf of Mexico—principal port, has an extensive trade, but is very unhealthy.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Mining is the chief occupation. Other branches of industry are indifferently pursued.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religion is **Roman Catholic**. Education is almost entirely neglected.

GOVERNMENT.—A **Federal Republic**.

POPULATION.—About $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Central America is the name applied to the country between the south of Mexico and the northern part of South America. Its area is estimated at 191,864 square miles.

DIVISIONS.—The country is divided into 5 Independent States:—

GUATEMA'LA.

SAN SALVADOR'.

HONDURAS.

NICARAG'UA.

COS'TA RI'CA.

In the north-east is **Belize** or **British Honduras**, which has belonged to England since 1670.

GULFS.—*Gulf of Hondur'as*, on the E.; *Gulf of Nicoya*, and *Gulf of Dul'ce*, on the W.

RIVERS.—The *Sego'via*, *Blew'fields*, and *San Ju'an*, flow east into the Caribbean Sea.

LAKES.—*Lake Nicarag'ua* and *Lake Manag'ua*, both in the State of Nicaragua.

The **CLIMATE**, **SOIL**, **NATURAL PRODUCTIONS**, and **PEOPLE**, all very much resemble those of Mexico.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*New Guatemala'la*, Old Guatemala'la, *San Salvador'*, *San Jo'se*, *Belize'*.

New Guatemala—the largest town in Central America, has various manufactures. **Old Guatemala**—the former capital, and still a large town. **San Salvador**—a new town built in conse-

quence of the former capital of that name being destroyed by an earthquake in 1854. *San Jose*—capital of Costa Rica, situated in a fine coffee district. *Belize*—capital of British Honduras, chiefly exports mahogany and logwood.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—Agriculture, and the rearing of stock, engage the bulk of the population. The chief products are maize, sugar, cotton, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, indigo, and rice.

RELIGION.—Roman Catholic.

GOVERNMENT.—Each state is an Independent Republic.

POPULATION.—Over $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS lie in the Atlantic, between North and South America. They are arranged into three groups:—The *Baha'mas*, the *Greater Antil'les*, and the *Lesser Antil'les*.

The *Lesser Antilles* are divided into the *Windward Group* and the *Leeward Group*.

THE *BAHAMAS*. — *Great Baha'ma*, *Great Ab'aco*, *An'dros*, *New Providence*, *San Salvador*'.

CHIEF TOWN.—*Nassau*, in *New Providence*.

THE *GREATER ANTILLES*.—*Cu'ba*, *Jama'ca*, *Hay'ti* or *St Domin'go*, *Por'to Ri'co*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Havannah*, in *Cuba*—famous for its tobacco and cigars. *Spanish Town*, the capital, and *Kingston*, the largest town in *Jamaica*. *St Domingo*, in *Hayti*.

THE *LESSER ANTILLES*.—In the *Windward Group*—The *Vir'gin Islands*, *St Chris'topher*, *Anti'gua*, *Gua'daloupe*, *Martinique*', *St Lu'cia*, *St Vin'cent*, *Grenada*, *Barbadoes*, *Toba'go*, *Trinidad*', etc. In the *Leeward Group*—*Margari'ta*, *Bu'en Ay're*, *Curaço'a*, and some smaller islands.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*St John*, in *Antigua*. *Kingston*, in *St Vincent*. *Bridgetown*, in *Barbadoes*. *Port of Spain*, in *Trinidad*.

NATURAL FEATURES, ETC.—In the *Greater and Lesser Antilles* the islands are generally mountainous, and many of them exhibit proofs of volcanic origin. The climate on the highlands is temperate and salubrious. The low coast regions are warm and unhealthy. Earthquakes and hurricanes are of frequent

occurrence. The soil is extremely fertile, and rich vegetation is a consequent result. Forests of mahogany and other valuable timber trees clothe the sides of the mountains, and fine fruits, with sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, ginger, cocoa, and rice, are important objects of cultivation in the lower grounds. Copper—found abundantly in Cuba—and coal—found in Cuba, Hayti, and Trinidad—are the principal minerals.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PART FIRST.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—South America forms the southern division of the New World, and lies south-east of the Northern Continent. Its area is estimated at 6,500,000 square miles.

South America is a vast peninsula, nearly twice the size of Europe. Its greatest length is 4600 miles; its greatest breadth, from Cape Parina on the west to Cape Branco on the east, is 3200 miles. Shaped like a triangle, it gradually tapers from these points, till it terminates in a few rocky islets south of Patagonia.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic; *E.*, the Atlantic; *S.*, the Southern Ocean; *W.*, the Pacific Ocean.

NATURAL FEATURES.—Like North America, the country consists of a great *plain* in the interior, flanked by mountains on the west and east sides.

South America is remarkable for the uniformity of its coast-line, and its consequent want of good harbours, especially on the side of the Pacific. The coast-line measures 14,500 miles.

COUNTRIES.—South America is divided into 12 Countries:—

New Gran'ada.	Peru'.	La Plat'a, or the
Venezuela.	Bolivia, or	Argentine Republic.
Guiana.	Upper Peru'.	Uruguay, or
Brazil'.	Chili, or Chile.	Ban'da Oriental.
Ecuador.	Paraguay'.	Patagonia.

Guiana is divided into British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, and French Guiana.

CAVES.—*Cape St Roque* and *Cape Bran'co*, E. of Brazil; *Cape Horn*, on an island S. of Tierra del Fuego; *Cape Tres Mon'tes*, W. of Patagonia; *Aguja Point* and *Cape Parina*, N.W. of Peru.

Cape Horn, or properly, **Hoorn**, terminates the land of South America. It was so called by Schouten, its discoverer, in honour of his native town in Holland.

ISLANDS.—In the South Atlantic Ocean—The *Falkland Islands*, E., and *Tier'ra del Fue'go*, S. of Patagonia; *Sta'ten Island*, E. of Tierra del Fuego. In the Pacific Ocean—*Madre de Dios Archipelago*, *Wellington Island*, and *Chiloë*, W. of Patagonia; *Ju'an Fernan'dez*, W. of Chili; the *Chin'cha Islands*, W. from Peru; *Galapá'gos Islands*, W. of Ecuador.

The **Falkland Islands**, though numbering nearly 200, are, with only two exceptions, very small. They belong to Britain, and are valuable as a place of call for vessels on their way to Australia and other places in the south. **Juan Fernandez** is familiar as the scene of the story of Robinson Crusoe. The **Chincha Islands** are frequented for guano. The **Galapagos Islands** are famous for large turtles, from which they derive their name.

MOUNTAINS.—There are three mountain-systems in South America:—The *An'des*, running parallel with the entire west coast; the *Pari'me Mountains*, between the Amazon and the Orinoco; and the *Mountains of Brazil*.

The **Andes** form the longest range of mountains on the globe. Their mean elevation is about 12,000 feet, but **Aconcagua**, in Chili—the highest point of America known—**Illimani** and **Sorata** in Bolivia, and **Chimborazo** in Ecuador, rise upwards of four miles above the sea. The **Brazil Mountains** consist of various chains, extending about 2000 miles inland. Their highest summits do not reach 6000 feet.

VOLCANOES.—In the Andes there are about 30 volcanoes in a state of activity. The highest are *Cotopax'i*, *Pichin'cha*, and *Antisa'na*, all in Ecuador.

Cotopaxi sometimes throws up flames to the height of 3000 feet, and the noise of its roaring is tremendous. Earthquakes in the Andes are frequent, and many towns and hundreds of lives have often been destroyed.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Gulf of Da'rien*, N.W. of New Granada; *Gulf of Maracay'bo*, N.W. of Venezuela; *Estuary of the Am'azon*, N.E. of Brazil; *Estuary of La Plata*, between Uruguay and La Plata; *Gulf of Guay'aquil*, W. of Ecuador; *Bay of Panama'*, S. of the Isthmus of Panama.

STRAITS.—*Strait of Magel'an*, between Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego; *Strait of Le Maire*, between Tierra del Fuego and Staten Island.

RIVERS.—The *Magdale'na*, in New Granada, falls into the Caribbean Sea; the *Orino'co*, in Venezuela; the *Essequi'bo*, in British Guiana; the *Am'azon* or *Mar'anon*, and the *San Francis'co*, in Brazil; and the *Rio de la Plata*, in La Plata, all fall into the Atlantic.

The *Amazon* is the largest river in the world. Its course extends nearly 4000 miles, of which 2500 are navigable by vessels of large size. At its mouth it is 180 miles wide, and many of its tributaries surpass in size the largest rivers in Europe. The chief of these are the *Rio Negro* from the N., and the *Purus*, *Madeira*, and *Tapajos* from the S. The *Rio de la Plata* is formed by the union of the *Parana* and the *Uruguay*. The estuary of the united streams is 200 miles long, and at its widest part is 140 miles from bank to bank.

LAKES.—*Lake Maracay'bo*, in Venezuela; *Lake Titi-ca'ca*, in Bolivia and Peru; *Lake Pa'tos*, in Brazil.

Lake Maracaybo and *Lake Patos* are connected with the sea, and are consequently brackish. *Lake Titicaca* is fresh, and nearly 13,000 feet above the sea level.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate varies considerably. Generally, it is warmer than in North America, but the tropical heat of the northern part is greatly modified by the elevation of the mountain-ranges and extensive table-lands. In regions where the heat in the plains is excessive, the mountains are covered with perpetual snow. The soil, particularly in the river basins, is extremely fertile.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Animals are comparatively of small size, and few of them are of great utility. The largest animal is the tapir, which resembles an elephant, but is not much larger than a cow. The llama is used in the Andes as a beast of burden, and the alpaca affords valuable wool. Other remarkable animals are the jaguar, puma, peccary, chinchilla, sloth,

ant-eater, and armadillo. Monkeys and reptiles are very numerous, and some of the latter are of great size and very formidable. The condor, the largest flying bird, has its haunts in the Andes. Vegetation in the tropical regions is most luxuriant, and includes a vast variety of palms and other valuable trees. South America is unsurpassed for the variety and richness of its mineral treasures. Gold, silver, platinum, copper, tin, lead, iron, zinc, mercury, sulphur, coal, and salt, are all found. Diamonds are plentiful in Brazil, and other precious stones occur elsewhere.

PEOPLE.—The natives are *Indians*, but the country is largely occupied by the descendants of Spanish and Portuguese colonists, and by European immigrants. Half of the population of Brazil are negroes.

PART SECOND.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Principal Towns.

NEW GRANADA.—*Santa Fé de Bogota'*, Medellín.

Bogota, in the interior—has a fine climate, but is subject to earthquakes. Medellín, N.W. from Bogota—a commercial entrepôt of considerable importance.

VENEZUELA.—*Carac'cas*, Maracay'bo, Valen'cia.

Caraccas, near the N. coast—has a considerable trade. Maracaybo, on Lake Maracaybo—well fortified, and a prosperous town. Valencia, near the N. coast—finely situated in a fertile district.

GUIANA.—*George'town*, *Paramar'ibo*, *Cayenne'*.

Georgetown—capital of British Guiana, has extensive exports of sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, etc. Paramaribo—capital of Dutch Guiana, has its streets lined with trees, and otherwise looks very much like a Dutch town. Cayenne—capital of French Guiana, is very unhealthy.

BRAZIL.—*Rio Janei'ro*, *Bahi'a*, *Reci'fe* or *Pernambu'co*.

Rio Janeiro, on the S.E. coast—largest and most populous town in South America, has an extensive foreign commerce. Bahia and Recife, on the E. coast, are active seaports.

ECUADOR.—*Qui'to*, *Guayaquil'*.

Quito—9600 feet above the sea level, enjoys an almost perpetual spring. Guayaquil, on the coast, is the chief port.

PERU.—*Li'ma*, *Calla'o*, *Arequi'pa*.

Lima, near the coast—founded by Pizarro in 1534, is a well-laid-out town, with some magnificent buildings, but the houses generally are of one storey, because of the prevalence of earthquakes. *Callao*—the port of Lima. *Arequipa*, on the coast—well-built town, with a modern cathedral.

BOLIVIA.—*La Paz*, *Chuquisa'ca*, *Cochabam'ba*.

La Paz, S.E. of Lake Titicaca—cotton and glass manufactures, and a great transit trade. *Chuquisaca*, near the centre—founded in 1528, has a university, a fine cathedral, and magnificent ruins in its neighbourhood. *Cochabamba*, on the Rio Grande—manufactures of cotton fabrics and glass wares.

CHILI OR CHILE.—*Santia'go*, *Valparai'so*.

Santiago, in the interior—founded in 1541, and delightfully situated, is one of the healthiest towns in South America. *Valparaiso*, on the coast—has an active commerce, chiefly with Great Britain.

PARAGUAY.—*Assump'tion* or *Asun'cion*.

Assumption, on the Paraguay—has a great trade in "Yerba Maté" or Paraguay tea.

LA PLATA.—*Bu'enos Ay'res*, *Rosa'rio*, *Santa Fé*.

Buenos Ayres, on the La Plata—a regularly built town, with a cathedral, a university, and other public buildings. *Rosario*, on the Parana—a rising town, and the second in the province.

URUGUAY OR BANDA ORIENTAL.—*Mon'te Vid'eo*.

Monte Video, on the La Plata—has a great trade in exporting hides, tallow, salt and dried beef, etc.

PATAGONIA.—No large towns.

The Patagonians are in a low state of barbarism. They clothe in the skins of animals, and subsist chiefly on horse-flesh and the produce of the chase, which they generally eat raw.

OCEANIA.

OCEANIA is the sixth division of the globe, and comprises all the islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The Islands of the Pacific are arranged under five heads:—

- I. *Malay'sia*; II. *Microne'sia*; III. *Melane'sia*;
IV. *Australa'sia*; V. *Polyne'sia*.

I. MALAYSIA.

MALAYSIA includes a vast number of islands lying S.E. of Asia, and generally known as the East Indian Archipelago.

The principal Islands are :—The *Philippine Islands* or the *Manill'as*; the *Moluc'cas* or *Spice Islands*; *Celebes*; *Bor'neo*; the *Sun'da Islands*, including *Suma'tra* and *Jav'a*; the *Ban'das* or *Nutmeg Islands*; and the *Soo'loo Archipelago*.

These islands are generally mountainous, well watered, and very fertile. The natural productions of the larger islands are sugar, coffee, rice, sago, tobacco, indigo, and cotton; the smaller islands are noted for ginger, nutmegs, and other spices. Active volcanoes are very numerous, and dreadful thunderstorms and earthquakes are very frequent.

II. MICRONESIA.

MICRONESIA includes a long range of *small islands* N. of the Equator and E. of the Philippines.

The principal groups are the *Pelew Islands*, the *Ladrone'* or *Marianne' Islands*, and the *Car'oline Islands*.

The Pelew Islands are said to have been discovered by the Spaniards in 1545, but nothing more was known of them till after the wreck of the *Antelope* on one of the islands in 1783, when Captain Wilson and his crew were treated with great kindness by the natives. From the sea the islands appear mountainous, but the soil is rich and fertile, and water is abundant. The *Caroline Islands* were named after Charles II. of Spain, in whose reign they were discovered (1686).

III. MELANESIA.

MELANESIA includes the islands N. and N.E. of Australia, and they are so called from the *dark-coloured* complexion of their native population.

The islands comprehended are:—*Pap'ua* or *New Guinea*; the *Ad'miralty Isles*; *New Britain*; *New Ireland*; the *Louisiade' Archipelago*; *Sol'omon Isles*; *New Heb'rides*; *New Caledonia*; and the *Fiji' Islands*.

On these islands vegetation is luxuriant, but their natural productions are not yet fully known. Tortoise shell and pearl shell are the chief articles of commerce. The natives of many of the islands were very savage and barbarous, but they are yielding to the civilizing influences of Christianity, and some of their worst vices are no longer practised. The *Fiji Islands* were ceded to Britain in 1874.

IV. AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALASIA, S. and S.E. of Melanesia, includes *Austra'lia*, in the middle; *Tasma'nia* or *Van Diemen's Land*, S. of Australia; *New Zea'land*, E. of Tasmania.

1. AUSTRALIA.

EXTENT.—Australia is the largest island on the globe. Its area is nearly two-thirds the size of Europe.

NAME.—Australia means the *southern land*.

NATURAL FEATURES.—The country is generally *level*, with highland ranges near the coast, but so much of its interior has yet to be explored that a complete description cannot be given.

DIVISIONS.—The land at present known is divided into 5 Colonies:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

QUEENSLAND.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

CAPES.—*Cape York* and *Cape Lon'donderry*, on the N.; *Cape Leveque'*, *North-West Cape*, and *Cape Leeuwin*, on the W.; *Cape Wilson*, on the S.; *Cape Howe* and *Cape Mel'ville*, on the E.

PENINSULAS.—*Cape York Peninsula* and *Co'burg*

Peninsula, on the N.; *York Peninsula*, S. of South Australia.

ISLANDS.—*Eyland Island*, in Gulf Carpentaria; *Mel'ville Island*, W. of Coburg Peninsula; *Kangaroo' Island*, W., and *King's Island* and *Furneaux Islands*, S. of Victoria.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Blue Mountains*, E. of New South Wales; the *Australian Alps*, E. of Victoria.

The *Australian Alps* are the highest mountains in Australia, attaining in *Mount Hotham* a height of 7500 feet, and in *Mount Kosciusko* a height of 7308 feet. The range is rugged, and has its summits capped with snow for several months of the year.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Gulf of Carpentaria* and *Cam'bridge Gulf*, in the N.; *Ex'mouth Gulf* and *Shark Bay*, in the W.; *Great Australian Bight*, *Spencer Gulf*, and *Encounter Bay*, on the S.; *Bot'any Bay*, *More'ton Bay*, *Her'vey Bay*, and *Hal'ifax Bay*, in the E.

RIVERS.—The *Murray* flows W. and S. into *Encounter Bay*; *Swan River* and the *Mur'chison* flow towards the W. coast; *Brisbane River* flows into *Moreton Bay*.

The *Macquarie*, the *Darling*, the *Lachlan*, and the *Murrumbidgee* are important tributaries of the *Murray*.

LAKES.—*Lake Tor'rens*, *Lake Gaird'ner*, and *Lake Eyre*, all in South Australia.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.—The climate is remarkable for its dryness and salubrity. Victoria and South Australia may be compared to the southern portion of Italy, and Queensland to Madeira. The north is subject to a high temperature, and to periodical rains, which fall copiously and with great violence. Elsewhere the rainfall is irregular, the wet and dry seasons being often interchanged only at intervals of years. The soil is fertile, and excellent pasture and good crops are produced.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The animal and vegetable products differ widely from those found in other parts of the globe. Both are scanty and unimportant. *Kangaroos* and other pouched animals form a large proportion of the mammals. The *dingo* or wild dog, the dreaded foe of the sheepfold, is the most formidable beast of prey. The most remarkable animal of Australia is the *ornithorhynchus*, which in shape resembles an otter, but has the bill and feet of a duck. The vegetation con-

sists chiefly of gum trees and leafless acacias, with heaths, ferns, and nettles of a large size. The principal minerals are gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, and coal.

PEOPLE.—The native Australians are of a dark copper-coloured complexion, have black curly hair, bushy eyebrows, high cheek-bones, and a flat nose. They clothe themselves with the skins of animals, and depend for their subsistence upon roots, grubs, lizards, and the produce of the chase. The immigrant population is chiefly British.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—*Sydney*, Maitland, Paramat'ta, Bath'urst, Newcas'tle.

Sydney—the oldest town in Australia (founded in 1788), contains many fine buildings, and has a handsome appearance. **Maitland**—town next in importance to Sydney. **Paramatta**—manufactures cloth which bears its name. **Bathurst**—gold mines. **Newcastle**—coal mines, and a coal shipping trade.

VICTORIA.—*Melbourne*, Ballarat', Geelong', Castlemaine', Williamstown.

Melbourne—the most populous town in Australia, has a university and other public institutions. **Ballarat**—important town in the neighbourhood of rich gold fields. **Geelong**—surrounded by a fertile district, has a large trade in wool. **Castlemaine**—gold fields. **Williamstown**—the port of Melbourne.

QUEENSLAND.—*Brisbane*, Ips'wich.

Brisbane—a seaport at the mouth of the Brisbane river. **Ipswich**—in business importance is a rival to Brisbane.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Adelaide*, Mount Gam'bier, Koorin'ga, Wallaroo', Moon'ta, Port Ad'elaide.

Adelaide—a manufacturing and commercial town. Its port, of the same name, is eight miles distant. **Kooringa**, **Wallaroo**, and **Moonta**—productive copper mines.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*Perth*, Freeman'tle, Alb'any.

Perth—ten miles from the mouth of the Swan river, is a small town. **Freemantle** is the principal port.

2. TASMANIA.

TASMANIA is a triangular-shaped island separated from Australia by Bass's Strait, a channel about 120 miles wide at its narrowest part. It is about one-sixth less than Ireland, has a generally rugged surface, a healthy climate, and a soil very favourable to agricultural operations. Its chief towns are **Hobart Town** and **Launceston**.

3. NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND is the collective name of two large and several small islands lying about 1200 miles S.E. of Australia. The larger islands are North Island and South Island, which are divided into 63 counties. The former provinces were :—

<i>On North Island. Chief Towns.</i>		<i>On South Island. Chief Towns.</i>	
AUCK'LAND,	Auckland.	NEL'SON,	Nelson.
TARANAK'I,	New Plym'outh.	MARLBOROUGH,	Blen'heim.
WEL'INGTON,	Wellington.	CAN'TERBURY,	Christ'church.
HAWKE BAY,	Na'pier.	OTA'GO,	Duned'in.
		WEST'LAND,	Hokiti'ka.

The islands are mountainous, some of the summits attaining a height of about and over 10,000 feet. The climate is moist, equable, and healthy. Vegetation is luxuriant, and in character resembles that of Australia. Native animals are few, but European animals of all kinds have been introduced with success. Minerals are abundant, and include gold, copper, manganese, and coal.

V. POLYNESIA.

POLYNESIA includes those islands of Oceania which are inhabited by light-coloured tribes allied to the Malaysians and speaking dialects of the same tongue.

The islands embraced by Polynesia are :—The *Friendly Islands*; the *Samo'a* or *Navigators Islands*; the *Society Islands*; *Har'vey*, *Cook's*, and *Austral Isles*; the *Marque'sas*; the *Sand'wich Islands*, etc.

These islands present the strongest differences of appearance, some of them being of volcanic, and others of coralline origin. The volcanic islands are generally high and precipitous; the coralline are low, rising not more than twelve feet above the sea level. They are exceedingly fertile, and, in addition to the native vegetation, many foreign fruits and plants thrive well.

The inhabitants of Polynesia have exhibited a capacity for civilisation, and, by the efforts of English and American missionaries, many of them have embraced Christianity, and their pagan practices, it is hoped, will soon be numbered among the things that were.

SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

PALESTINE OR THE HOLY LAND.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Palestine is a tract of land about 180 miles long, and from 50 to 60 broad, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea.

Palestine is about one-third the size of Scotland.

NAME.—Palestine means the *Land of the Philistines* or *wanderers*.

Palestine is also called, in Scripture, the *Land of Canaan*, the *Land of Promise*, the *Land of the Hebrews*, the *Land of Israel*, the *Land of Judah*, and the *Holy Land*.

BOUNDARIES.—*N.*, Lebanon and Syria; *E.*, Syria and Arabia; *S.*, Arabia; *W.*, the Mediterranean Sea.

NATURAL FEATURES.—A table-land of considerable elevation, from which rises a series of hills, traverses the country from north to south. The Jordan valley, and the maritime plains, are also distinguishing features.

EARLY INHABITANTS.—The earliest inhabitants of Palestine of whom we have any account, were—the *Amorites*, *Sidonians*, *Hivites*, *Gergesenes*, *Canaanites*, *Perizzites*, *Hittites*, *Jebusites*, and the *Philistines*.

The *Amorites* dwelt on both sides of the Jordan; the *Sidonians* occupied the north-west coast; the *Hivites*, the country at the foot of Lebanon and Hermon; the *Gergesenes*, the eastern coast of the Sea of Galilee; the *Canaanites* and *Perizzites*, the western bank of the Jordan; the *Hittites*, the hill country west of the Dead Sea; the *Jebusites*, the country west from the northern part of the Dead Sea; the *Philistines*, the south-west coast.

DIVISIONS.—Upon the conquest of the land by the Israelites, the country was divided among the twelve tribes:—

ASH'ER.
NAPH'TALI.
ZEB'ULON.
IS'SACHAR.

MANAS'SEH.
EPH'RAIM.
BEN'JAMIN.
JU'DAH.

DAN.
SIM'EON.
GAD.
REU' BEN.

Under the Romans it was divided into 4 Provinces—*Gal'ilee* in the north; *Sama'ria* in the middle; *Jude'a* in the south; and *Pere'a*, east of the Jordan.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount Leb'anon*, in the N.; *Mount Car'mel*, in Manasseh, W. of the Jordan; *Mount Ta'bor*, in Zebulon; *Gilbo'a*, in Issachar; *Mount Eph'raim*, *Mount E'bal*, and *Mount Ger'izim*, in Ephraim; *Mount of Olives*, E. of Jerusalem; *Mountains of Ab'arim*, in Reuben; *Mount Gil'ead*, in Gad; *Mount Her'mon*, and the *Hills of Ba'shan*, in Manasseh, E. of the Jordan.

Mount Lebanon was famous for its cedars, used in the construction of Solomon's Temple. On **Mount Carmel** Elijah offered his famed sacrifice, when the 450 prophets of Baal were slain. **Mount Tabor** is erroneously supposed to be the place of Christ's transfiguration. **Gilead** was famed for its balm. The **Hills of Bashan** were noted for their rich pasturage, strong cattle, and fine oaks.

PLAINS AND VALLEYS.—The *Plain of Jor'dan* extends along the banks of that river, from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea; the *Plain of Jez'reel*, in Issachar; the *Plain of Sha'ron*, along the Mediterranean coast, from Carmel to Joppa; the *Plain of Mo'rek*, between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim; the *Valley of A'chor*, in the E. of Benjamin; the *Valley of Jehosh'aphat*, between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives; the *Wilderness of Jude'a*, along the W. coast of the Dead Sea.

The **Plain of Jordan** is about 70 miles long and from 7 to 8 miles broad. In the **Plain of Jezreel** Barak overcame the host of Sisera, and Saul fought his last battle. The **Plain of Sharon** was noted for its roses and its fine pastures. In the **Valley of Achor**, Achan was stoned to death for having concealed part of the spoil at the taking of Jericho. In the **Wilderness of Judea** John the Baptist commenced his public ministry.

RIVERS.—The *Ki'shon*, in Issachar and Zebulon, flows into the Mediterranean; the *Jor'dan*, from Mount

Lebanon, flows south through the Waters of Merom and the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea; the *Gad'ara*, in the east Half Tribe of Manasseh, flows into the Sea of Galilee; the *Ar'non*, in Reuben, and the *Ke'dron* in the N.E. of Judah, flow into the Dead Sea.

Except the Jordan, the rivers of Palestine are generally dry during summer. Tributaries of the Jordan are the *Brook Cherith* in Ephraim and the *Jabbok* in Gad. The *Kedron* is memorable as the river which Christ crossed on his way to the Garden of Gethsemane.

LAKES.—The *Waters of Me'rom*, in the N.E. of Galilee; the *Sea of Galilee*, between Manasseh on the E. and Naphtali and Zebulon on the W.; the *Dead Sea*, E. of Judah.

The *Sea of Galilee*, also called the *Sea of Tiberias*, the *Sea of Chinnereth*, and the *Lake of Gennesaret*, is memorable for its many associations with the life and ministry of Christ. The *Dead Sea*—40 miles long and 9 broad—is so called from the desolate appearance of its shores, and from no living creature being found in it.

Tribes in Galilee and their Chief Towns.

ASHER.—Ac'cho, A'cre or Ptolema'is, Tyre, Si'don, Zar'ephath or Sarep'ta, Re'hob.

Tyre and **Sidon** were active seaports, but notorious for their wickedness. At **Zarephath**, **Elijah** restored the widow's son to life. **Rehob**—the most northerly point reached by the spies.

NAPHTALI.—Ha'zor, Ke'desh, Capernaum.

HAZOR—one of the towns taken by **Tiglath-Pileser**, who carried its inhabitants captive into **Assyria**. **Kedesh**—where **Barak** collected his troops to make war upon the **Canaanites**. **Capernaum**—the frequent residence of our Lord, and the scene of many of his miracles.

ZEBULON.—Jok'neam, Naz'areth, Ca'na, Tibe'rias.

NAZARETH—where our Saviour spent the earlier part of his life. **Cana**—the scene of Christ's first miracle,—turning water into wine. **Tiberias**—where **Matthew** was found sitting at the receipt of custom, and near which Christ fed the five thousand with five loaves and two fishes.

ISSACHAR.—Jez'reel, Nain, Shu'nem, Aph'ek.

Jezebel—where Naboth was stoned to death by order of Jezebel. At **Nain** Christ raised to life the widow's son who was being carried to his burial. **Shunem**—where Elisha restored to life the son of the Shunammitish woman, and where the Philistines encamped before the battle of Gilboa.

Tribes in Samaria.

HALF TRIBE OF MANASSEH.—**Cæsare'a**, **Do'than**, **Megid'do**, **En'dor**.

Cæsarea—where Herod was eaten up of worms; where Paul defended himself before Felix and Festus, and where he lay bound in prison two years. **Dothan**—where Joseph was sold by his brethren to the Ishmaelites. **Megiddo**—where Josiah was slain in battle when contending with Pharaoh-Necho. **Endor**—where Samuel appeared to Saul at the witch's incantation.

EPHRAIM.—**Sama'ria**, **She'chem**, **Shi'loh**.

Samaria—capital of the Kingdom of Israel. **Shechem** or **Sychar**—where Christ conversed with the woman of Samaria. **Shiloh**—where Joshua divided Canaan among the tribes; where the ark remained till it was brought forth against the Philistines; where Samuel was dedicated to the Lord; and where Eli died when he heard the ark of God had been taken.

Tribes in Judea.

BENJAMIN.—**Jeru'salem**, **Beth'phage**, **Beth'any**, **Jer'icho**, **Beth'el**, **Gil'gal**.

Jerusalem—capital of the Kingdom of Judah; here Christ healed the blind and the lame (Matt. xxi. 14); here he spake the parable of the marriage feast, and in the neighbourhood he was crucified on Calvary. **Bethphage**—whence Jesus sent his disciples to procure him an ass and its colt that he might ride thereon into Jerusalem. **Bethany**—where Christ raised Lazarus to life, and whence he ascended to heaven. **Jericho**—the first city taken by Joshua on entering Canaan. **Bethel**, originally called *Luz*—where Jacob saw the angel on his way from his father's house to the house of Laban at Padan-aram. **Gilgal**—where the Israelites encamped on their crossing the Jordan; where they celebrated the Passover; where the manna ceased; and where they ate again of the "old corn of the land."

JUDAH.—**Beth'lehem**, **He'bron**, **Ka'desh - Bar'nea**, **Kir'jath-je'arim**, **Beth'shemish**, **Ga'za**.

Bethlehem—birthplace of our Saviour and of David. **Hebron**

—the residence of Abraham and Isaac; here Sarah died, and here the Court of David resided till he obtained the entire dominion over Israel. **Kadesh-Barnea**—whence Moses sent the spies. **Kirjath-jearim**—the birthplace of Urijah, the prophet; here the ark remained after being recovered from the Philistines till David removed it to Jerusalem.

DAN.—Jop'pa or Japh'o, Tim'nath, Lyd'da.

Joppa—one of the most ancient seaports in the world; here Jonah embarked when he attempted to flee from his mission to Nineveh; here Peter restored Dorcas to life, and here he saw the remarkable vision of the sheet let down from heaven. **Lydda**—where Peter healed Eneas, who was sick of the palsy.

SIMEON.—Beershe'ba, Zik'lag, Hor'mah.

Beersheba—the most southerly town of Canaan. **Ziklag**—a city of the Philistines given by Achish, King of Gath, to David. **Hormah**—scene of two battles between the Canaanites and the Israelites.

Tribes in Perea.

GAD.—Mahana'im, Ra'moth-Gil'ead, Pen'iel.

Mahanaim—where Jacob was met by the angels, and where David retired when his son Absalom rebelled against him. **Ramoth-Gilead**—the scene of several battles between the Syrians and the Israelites. **Peniel**—where Jacob wrestled with God, and his name was changed from Jacob to Israel.

REUBEN.—Hesh'bon, Ja'haz, Bethab'ara.

Heshbon—famous for its fish-pools (Song of Solomon, vii. 4). **Bethabara**—where John baptized, and near which the Israelites crossed the Jordan.

HALF TRIBE OF MANASSEH.—Miz'peh, Ash'taroth, Bethsai'da, Gad'ara.

Mizpeh—where Jephtha assembled his army before he subdued the Ammonites. **Ashtaroth**—the residence of Og, King of Bashan. **Bethsaida**—one of the places against which Christ uttered his denunciations. **Gadara**—chief town in Perea; in its neighbourhood Christ healed the demoniac who dwelt among the tombs.

THE END.

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